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WHOLE No. 2312.

## LABOR DAY IS CELEBRATED BY VARIOUS WORKERS WITH PARADE, ORATORY, FIELD SPORTS AND A BALL

### Union Men March Amid People's Plaudits.

#### REVIEWED AT THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

#### Oratory Marks the Morning's Ceremonies—Results of Many Field Events.

FROM that moment when the slanting rays of the morning sun gilded the flags of the first body of marching men until weary feet turned from the dance toward rest for a new day's duties, yesterday was dedicated to Labor. For the second time the Territory of Hawaii saw a celebration of Labor Day, and from busy shop and mansion alike the people of the city turned out to do honor to the holiday and the men for whom it was declared.

It was a day full of events. With parade, oratory, sports and the dance the hours were filled and until tired heads ceased to welcome pillows, there was only time taken from the celebration for refreshment to make certain the full of enjoyment. It was a popular holiday. No business was done in the city after the early morning hours, and those who can find no pleasure in the multitude gave to the day its measure of honor in excursion and luau, in picnic and social gathering. None was so pressed by duty that time could not be taken for the celebration of the annual day of testimonial to trade and union, and those whose working hours were shortened by the recurrence of the holiday spent the time in the many ways devised by expert committees, whose endeavor for weeks has been the preparation of a program which would leave nothing to be desired by those who wished to enjoy an outing.

That the day was appreciated by the men and women whose lives are full of toil, was shown by the zest with which they entered into the day's events. The streets were crowded with eager throngs who had early taken points of vantage for the purpose of viewing the turnout of the union men. It was a typical holiday crowd, for the people were ready to appreciate the display offered them and they were unstinted in applause. When the speechmaking began from the bandstand in the Executive grounds there were several thousand people about the stand, and the crowds did not diminish during the exercises.

Even before these had been completed there was a movement toward the park and when the afternoon came it was to find the vanguard of the throng which was to see the events on the sports program in possession of stand and quarter stretch. There were five thousand people in the park during the afternoon and they seemed to find in the races and the ball game enough to interest them until dinner time, and a late dinner it was too for most of the people of the city.

Then at night there was a ball at the drill shed which was a fitting ending to a day of pleasure. The dancing floor was crowded until late in the night and the men and women who had been all day engaged in various forms of enjoyment capped it all with two steps and square dances. It was a jolly closing function for a day of restless pleasures and the first Labor Day of the new century will be a memory full of bright spots for all Honolulu.

### PARADE OF THE UNION WORKMEN

Labor passed in review before Gov. Dole, Gen. Breckenridge and the officers of the Territory and the army and navy who had earlier reviewed the military, soon after the parade was formed. The feature of the morning was the display of the men of the unions of the city, who marched to show their fealty to the idea of union, and their appreciation of the holiday which is so peculiarly their own.

As soon as the parade was formed in Miller street the route was taken up through the Executive building grounds, so that the reviewing party might see it with the men fresh for the march, and every feature in the best shape. It was just a little past nine o'clock when the notes of a march sounded and the grand marshal ordered the ad-

vance. There was a general movement down the line and with swinging step the band led the procession into the grounds.

There was just space enough for the men to get straightened up before they were in front of the reviewing stand, which was the Ewa portico of the Executive building. Gov. Dole and Gen. Breckenridge were at the front, back of them being the various officers, Mrs. Dole, Miss Adams, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. White, and as the swinging column passed them the salutes of the commanding officers were in evidence and the men bore their arms and tokens at a present.

The regular soldiers with Maj. Davis commanding followed the band and marshals, and the two batteries under command of Captains Slaker and Ketcham showed their form in marching past the reviewing party, their khaki uniforms showing in contrast with the white of the band and the black of the leaders of the parade. Immediately following them came the men in whose honor the day was made a holiday. In turn the workmen with their unique devices, the floats representative of their trades, and their attractive costumes, saluted and their appearance attracted the undivided attention of the members of the reviewing party.

Out of the grounds the procession passed to meet upon the streets new thousands of the people who had gathered to cheer them in their passing. The greatest crowds had gathered along Fort street, but as well there were hundreds at each crossing of the streets and the people living along the line of the march did all in their power to show appreciation of the men in line and the day they were celebrating.

At no time was there an absence of enthusiasm and the attention given the paraders and the floats was worthy of the endeavor of the committee to make the turnout an attractive one. The men the women along the route were unstinting in their applause for the pretty picture of industry given in the working displays and even the mercantile feature of the parade did not fail of applause and vocal reward.

The parade committee had not had time to bring into execution their plan of posting placards at the places where the different parties forming the parade were to line up, so the procession did not start at the appointed time. Finally,

however, the march began. Five mounted policemen riding ahead to clear the road. With flowing banners and martial music the long gaily bedecked body turned in through the mauka palace gate and went through the grounds, turning into King street by the makai gate. The Grand Marshal, Matthew Heffern, rode ahead, and right after him came the band, cheering the march of the parades with gay music. The laborers' big banner, bearing the emblem of a brawny arm holding a hammer, waving close behind them. Hereupon came the assistant marshal, his aides and other officials, followed by a carriage in which were seated Mr. Lorrin Andrews and Mr. T. McCants Stewart, who were amongst the orators of the day. Two companies of United States regulars marched after them, and Mr. Francis Murphy and Franklin Austin, also speakers, followed in a carriage.

Now came the main feature of the parade, namely, the floats and procession of the various labor unions. The Plumbers marched ahead, twenty-four strong; they were dressed in white and all carried small Japanese paper parasols, making a very pretty display, and incidentally shielding themselves from the hot sun.

The Electrician Union's float was the first one in the procession. It was gaily decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and equipped with a dynamo, electric fans, meters, bells, a telephone and all such paraphernalia as belong to this trade. Every now and then the bells would ring out during the march. The electricians followed, twenty-four in number, dressed in white, with carnation leis around their hats. In his hand each man held a brass tube, such as is used in electric chandeliers and on the end of the tubes were alternately red, white and blue electric globes, so ordered, that the color-scheme of red, white and blue could be seen from any direction. Twenty-four carpenters dressed in khaki and white and circa, twelve plasterers headed by their banner, preceded the painters' float. This consisted of a canvas house erected on a long wagon; when the parade started its white canvas sides shone forth in virgin beauty, but during the march busy painters applied their craft to it, and when the float finally turned up by the Capitol building, the house was painted; this being undoubtedly a rec-

ord as far as house painting is concerned. After the float followed two clowns mounted on donkeys. The Painters Union followed their leaders, and Schuman rubber tire rig closed up this part of the procession. Now came the Portuguese band. After them wheeled the sailors' float, an enormous model of a ship, mounted on a bunting draped carriage, the sixty-four sailors which followed, dressed in tawny blue and white uniforms, and headed by the Stars and Stripes, formed a very pretty part of the display. Sixteen moulder with Japanese parasols followed their float, which was conspicuous by a furnace vomiting yellow flame and smoke. Then came the Union Ironworks' float, the biggest one in the procession. It consisted of an enormous boiler, upon which men were hammering in rivets, producing a noise almost as strong as that of the Portuguese band. Another float belonging to the same union was gotten up by Cotton and Neill. This float, which was smaller than the first one, resembled it much in the general make-up. These floats were followed by the Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union men.

Upon the first of the beer wagons

stood a benevolent personage, clad in fantastic raiment and a still more fantastic wig. He was easily the favorite of the parade, as he, with liberal hand, distributed foaming schooners whenever a stop was made. A parcel delivery wagon, draped in bunting followed, and Lewers & Cooke's display ended the parade. This display, which was more noticeable because of its extent, consisted of fifteen or sixteen wagons loaded with all kinds of material, which the firm carries, split posts, glass, wallpaper, paint, lumber of all kinds, etc. The firm evidently intended to live up to the motto, which they had on their first carriage, "What we do not carry, is not worth handling."

Notwithstanding its length, the procession must be said to have proceeded with very few hitches, and it was enjoyed with fun, music, noise and laughter till the minute it reached back to the Capitol building, where it dispersed.

#### Nautical School at Manila.

The Navy Department has received the report of Lieutenant R. H. Townley of his administration of the nautical school at Manila, from which place he was detached and ordered home. He recommends the use of the Bancroft as a practice ship and says among other things:

"The students are natives and in general are obedient, zealous, studious and ambitious. Their most marked characteristics are an imitative aptitude and a retentive memory in all practical and mechanical work. The greatest difficulty is in enforcing regularity of attendance, which is so essential in progressive instruction."

"I would recommend that hereafter the number of cadets to be admitted be apportioned to the various provinces of the islands in proportion to the population and that the appointments be made by the governor or by some suitable officer of the province, the appointees to be subject to the general admission examination to be held at the school. As the young men of the entire archipelago are eligible to admission to the school, this plan, in my opinion, would afford the best means of giving general and equal representation."

Labor day passed off most satisfactorily. The parade was good, the exercises appropriate and sobriety was the rule. No laboring man has any cause, as a citizen, to feel anything but pleasure at the way in which the day was celebrated.

## RALLY OF THE CHINESE

### They Met to Oppose Exclusion Law.

#### AN ADDRESS BY JAMES W. GIRVIN

#### Congress Will Be Asked to Admit 5000 Chinese Per Annum to Hawaii.

The leading Chinese of Honolulu had a labor day meeting of their own yesterday at the rooms of the United Chinese Societies. Five hundred were present to hear an address by James W. Girvin on the Exclusion Law. Lin Shin Chow presided and W. Quai Fong acted as Mr. Girvin's interpreter. There was much enthusiasm among the Celestials present over what they believed to be the prospects for introducing more Chinese labor here and for getting the enacting clause out of the Exclusion law.

It was decided to draw up a petition to Congress for the relief of the Hawaiian labor market by the admission of 5,000 Chinese annually; also a memorial against the reenactment of the Geary law.

Mr. Girvin's address was quite lengthy and concluded as follows:

Now, in Hawaii, which was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress, which went into effect on the 17th day of August, 1898, we have all the benefits (?) of this exclusion law. To show you with what avidity the Chinaman is pursued by the American official, and how glad the American official is to get a job, it was ordered that the exclusion act be put into immediate effect, even before the United States government had supplied the machinery to carry it out. The first step was to repudiate all permits to return issued by the independent Hawaiian government. This was the most dastardly attempt on record. Some of the States of the Union have repudiated their obligations to pay their debts for goods had and delivered, but this attempted repudiation of contracts made by an independent sovereign nation was carrying the repudiation scheme beyond the boundaries of the repudiating country. The weak Chinese on his return to the country of his adoption, was refused landing, and that, too, by an officer of the Hawaiian government, there being no United States Collector of Customs, into whose hands congress had placed the enforcement of the exclusion act. The Chinese appealed to the Supreme Court on writs of habeas corpus, but this availed them nothing. Not only this, but the Hawaiian officials (who were largely paid by taxes collected from the Chinese) employed the best obtainable counsel to defeat the Chinaman. Finally, on seeing the failure of all attempts to secure the rights which nature and the Hawaiian government had granted to these rejected returners, I wrote a personal letter to President McKinley, explaining the whole matter (since Congress had placed in his hands the governing of Hawaii), and asked him to place it in the department where it belonged for immediate remedy. The reply came immediately, and by the following mail came an order to "honor all permits issued by the Hawaiian government," and a ruling from the Attorney General, diametrically the opposite of one he had made a few weeks previously. You thus had a sample of what you were to receive from American officials, whose decisions have the force of law, until overruled.

Then came the organ's act which went into effect on the 14th of June, A. D. 1900, which really supplied the machinery for enforcing the exclusion act. Under it the Chinese laborers in Hawaii were given one year in which to register under penalty of deportation on failure. Here we see some more of the nefarious effects of this exclusion act. A people who had been given the rights of residence and the pursuit of happiness by an independent sovereign power, are forced on the accidental annexation of the "rights of sovereignty" of Hawaii to register, or wear a tag on their necks like a dog under the ban of the dog-tax law. I am right in calling it the accidental annexation of Hawaii, as all the best thinkers of America and Hawaii know that but for the victory of Dewey at Manila, Hawaii would not have been annexed for many a year.

You have witnessed the enforcement of the exclusion act for some time, and unfortunately have noticed some very heartrending scenes. Such, for instance, as the carrying off of a wife by a United States officer, and her screaming and crying at being deported, to be placed on a vessel for deportation. Her husband had the right to live here and she had not. The husband and his family following all crying at the unnatural outrage. The anti-bellum days when slavery in the South was legal never witnessed

(Continued on Page 4.)



REVIEWING THE LABOR PARADE.



# ELECTRIC CARS RUN

## Rapid Transit Is Under Full Swing.

More than twenty thousand people of Honolulu have taken a ride upon the electric cars. All Saturday afternoon and Sunday the new vehicles have traversed the lines of the road and have carried their full limit of passengers. The cars, of the most finished construction, were carrying all day yesterday from 100 to 150 people on each trip. And to the credit of the new conductors they got a fair share of the nickels to which the company is entitled. These are great days for the people of the city, and without respect to race or color there has been a trolley party for each person who has possessed of sufficient curiosity and a nickel to take the ride.

The opening of the Rapid Transit Company's line of electric cars marks an era in the new Honolulu. It was accomplished with ceremonies which drew to the power house of the corporation the leading people of the city, and when these were completed, there was an excursion over the route of the road, from the power house to Liliha and Judd streets, back to College Hills and a return to the barns. It was a day of congratulation for the stockholders and officials of the company and of jollification for the people. In fact the day might well have been called a trollication.

The inauguration of the service was accomplished with music and oratory. The band was in attendance and was given the place of honor in the power house where the ceremonies took place, and then when the cars were started over the road the first of the line bore the music-makers. At the central station there was a large gathering and the people heard the originator of the idea tell of the success of the endeavors of those who made the trolley car a possibility for Honolulu, and then saw the Governor of the Territory turn the throttle which sent the steam on its way to accomplish the generation of the electric power which sent its vibrations along the copper conductors, and finally moved the vehicles which climbed grades and sped along the levels bearing their hundreds of passengers.

And there were many of these hundreds. They began to gather at the power house shortly after luncheon and kept coming until after the ceremonies in the main had been concluded. These who gathered at the central station were only a small part of the multitude which was interested in the inauguration of the new rapid service. All along the streets were other thousands who shouted their welcome to the new power which propelled them. As soon as the first parade of the cars with invited guests had been finished, and the regular traffic of the road was begun, there were as many people who strove for the seats as there were when the inaugural parade started. So it was all Saturday evening and when the cars were housed the people had to be put off the carriers.

But there was another day, and a holiday too, and bright and early yesterday morning, when the cars began their regular trips there was seen to be a ready crowd, which wanted to test the smoothness of the line and the capacity of the cars. All day long there was the same story to tell, cars on the line ran with their full limit of capacity, even the running boards being lined with men and boys. Some cars ran with a counted crowd of 152, while others carried 147, 135 and few as low as two people. There was a happy class of folk out too, for they laughed and shouted their greetings to the friends along the streets, and generally made themselves as merry as possible.

Of course there were accidents, but the day's record was unusually clean, for not a person was hurt badly. This was due in great part to the fact that there had been issued orders which compelled the motormen to stop and wait for the quieting of any fractious horses which might want to give trouble. Twice were Oriental hacks knocked out of commission, but in no case was the car directly responsible for the accident. At Hotel and Smith streets early in the afternoon a Japanese tried to cross in front of a car, after he had stopped once and then the car ran him down and demolished the vehicle. Later in the day a Chinese could not control his horse when a car came up with him, and the result was the wrecking of the carriage at Hotel and Richards streets. A private carriage was overturned at Wilder avenue and Makiki streets, but though several persons were thrown out none were badly injured.

The new men did their work with precision, the only thing which could have been bettered being the keeping the boys off the car, but this would have been a task worthy of older men in the service, and so it was that not all the fares which should have gone into the coffers of the corporation were collected. But this was to be expected upon the first day and the men showed such willingness and accuracy in their general work that it will be but a short time until the system is in the finest shape.

And this should be the result, for without doubt there is not in the whole of the country such a road. The first train run over the new bed developed the fact that it was a solid as any old road in the world, in fact. The rails are as heavy as are used on some of the best railroads, and the track, laid upon a foundation of a foot and a half of broken stones is solid as a rock. The bed is far above any other laid for a street car in even the largest of cities,

and will be so when another generation rides about the newer Honolulu. The character of the electric installation was shown by the test put upon it Saturday afternoon. At that time there were nine cars run out and along the line. These are in themselves a load, but in addition there were 1,000 people in them. On the western end of the line there is not a feed cable and the entire current which is carried is through the one trolley wire. With an initial current at the engines of 550 volts, with all the cars running, and that on which the test was made then climbing the hill on Liliha street the voltage never fell below 250, and when the cars slowed down to allow the leading ones to mount the steepest grade the current ran up above 400. The cars are of the latest pattern, and have been universally admired by tourists who took a ride over the most-wonderful electric line of the Republic.

But the people who took their outing in this way have not seen all that is being done for their comfort by the company. There are now being prepared in the car barns of the company two party cars, which are to be used for the accommodation of private sightseeing parties. The cars are of the largest size and will have buffets, from which refreshments will be served along the route. In addition to these the company is building a sprinkling car, which will be kept in constant use, a car with a capacity of 5,000 gallons, which will be filled from the company's own well.

### CEREMONIES AT THE POWER HOUSE.

The ceremonies at the power house Saturday were impressive and were attended by a large body of the best people of the city. In the party which occupied the immediate vicinity of the engine, where the speeches were made, were the Governor and Mrs. Dole, Mr. W. R. Castle, the venerable Mrs. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, and others, including officials of the company. The engine which was running was stopped and Mr. Ballentyne spoke as follows:

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is needless to say that it affords the directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company a great deal of pleasure in having you present on this occasion. It is one of great importance, not only to the Rapid Transit Company, itself, but to the people of the City of Honolulu. It is, so to speak, one of the mile stones that is approached from time to time not only in the lives of individuals, but in the lives of cities and other large communities; and each one, as it is passed, marks an era of progress and advancement for the public good.

While we are well aware of the importance on the part of the public at the seeming delays which have taken place in the construction of these buildings, the equipment of this plant and in the construction of that part of the road over which the cars will run today, and over which we hope you will enjoy the ride, we can assure you, in all sincerity, that few of you have any conception of the number, and serious character of the difficulties with which we have had to contend; and we can certainly say that none of you have been more anxious for the commencement of actual operations than the directors themselves; and now that this time has approached, we are sure you will deal gently with our lapses, or at any rate give us credit for good intentions. We will ask you to continue your good will towards us, and if you will give us your assistance in the matter of future track construction, you will not only help the company, but you will advance your own interest and comfort.

From the inception of the Rapid Transit Company the one idea of high-class construction and service has been kept steadily in view, and we have no hesitation in saying, in regard to the power plant, the car equipment and roadbed, that all are of such high order that few cities in the United States can boast of better. A clean, efficient and frequent service will be maintained; in fact, such a service as we hope the residents of this city will be able to point to with pride. We fully realize the fact that if we wish to have the public with us we must consider favorably the public comfort and convenience, and our motto will be, "Pro bono publico."

You have kindly consented, sir, to assume the responsibility of starting this machinery in motion today, and, after this has been done, it affords the directors great pleasure indeed to extend to you an invitation to take a run over the road with us. In order that we may have the opportunity of giving you some idea as to the class of service you will receive.

Governor Dole then spoke as follows before turning the throttle which turned the steam into the machine:

"Mr. Ballentyne, Manager of the Rapid Transit Company—I wish to say before this gathering that I believe very few of us realize what an important event this opening of this line is to Honolulu. I am sure, in my own mind that it will make Honolulu a different place to live in from what it has been heretofore, and I earnestly hope that the line will be extended according to the plan of the company without delay."

"I congratulate you, Mr. Manager, for the success with which you have pushed your operations, and I know the difficulties have been great. I have been cognizant of many of them, and I feel that it is my place to congratulate the public most heartily even than I congratulate the company."

"I thank you for the honor which you have extended to me, Mr. Manager, and will be very glad to assist the company in my small way."

"This completed the ceremonies, and all adjourned and took their places in the waiting cars for the ride."

Among those who made the initial trip, in addition to Manager Ballentyne, were former engineer F. J. Amweg, who planned the roadbed, Civil Engineers Rohrer, Johnson and Gurey, who laid the road, Electric Engineer Barkley, who installed the machinery and the entire electrical system, and the members of the board of the company.

### THE FIRST RIDE.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the power house the invited guests were conducted to Alapai street, where a train of ten motor cars was in waiting. Before half of those invited were aboard a crowd of Portuguese and Hawaiians swarmed into the cars by every means of ingress open to them and occupied the choicest seats. The management made the best of the matter and allowed all to remain. The train presented a handsome appearance, the long, tubular-shaped cars eliciting praise from everyone. These cars, handsomely painted and lettered

# HILO'S WISEACRES OF THE COFFEE SHOP AGAIN CONFER

"Even with the boom Hilo has had," said the Early Riser in a reminiscent sort of way, "times are not what they were twenty years ago. Then Akana did a much better business than he does today, and a fellow had a better chance to get on. I remember one regular customer by the name of Ham-kept a machine shop further up the street. Well, that man had a disposition that was positively sour. Akana had a spot in his heart for him that was warm enough to stand for \$20.00 worth of ten-cent meals. After he had gone to the states Akana showed me the bill, and asked me if I thought it was a good one. I told him it was good enough to burn."

"There was another man in Hilo at that time who was the dread of all the restaurant keepers owing to his love for pickles. Why, that man would order a fifteen-cent meal and finish up a full bottle of pickles. One day he had an attack of cholera morbus and there wasn't a Chinese restaurant but who were a broad smile on his countenance. That man made money here in those days working at his trade. Then he invested in sugar stocks and became a prominent citizen and lived largely on his income and lived well. He was corpulent, however, before he was opulent, and he got most of it right here at Akana's."

"It's a great pity that the Porto Ricans are not sent here to be fed before they are put to work on the plantations," said Paul Jarrett. "They're a scurvy looking lot when they come here, and it seems to me they require feeding."

"That's what they do," answered the Cheerful Liar. "They require, to make them contented, everything but work. I have had several of them in my employ, and out of the lot there was only one who showed a disposition to work. He was a boy that got six dollars a month working on a plantation. The labor was too hard for him and he gave up and came to me for the same money with board and tobacco and cigars added. He was the best in the bunch and stayed a month. Suddenly he disappeared, and after he had been gone several hours I got a note from the interpreter saying the boy wanted to quit, as he was told he would receive sixteen dollars a month and board, clothes, tobacco and a hat each month. Well, that jarred me for a minute, and I telephoned the interpreter to send the boy back—that I would pay him ten dollars a month and board. The boy came with an aggregation of unfed, unkempt people of his race. I called him to one side and told him I would give him ten per cent, and he said he did not want it—that six and board was all right. Mind you, he was only a chore boy, and not strong enough to chop kindling wood. His principal work was cutting grass and staking the cow. Well, he seemed so well pleased that I told him to get some grass as usual, and he left the house with a grass knife and a spring scythe, which he was to fill with homo-homo grass. He did not return, and I went to his room to look at his belongings, and found he had swiped everything that was his. . . or truthfulness these people outclass any race we have had here."

"And they cost about \$200 a man to land them here, and the expense was paid by some of the plantations," said the Early Riser. "This being the case, it seems to me there should be some means adopted for making them work instead of loafing about. If you will go around the wharves day or night you will find a lot of them loafing about too strong to work. I think these can help out on Government work if they are put down to it. Out on the road to Hakalau there are some bad spots in the road, and the Government seems to be about as short of labor as the plantations. It has been demonstrated that the Porto Ricans can work even better than the Japanese. If the police would run in some vases the complaints against the road department would not be so frequent. It was not the desire of the plantations to fill up this district with idlers when they brought in the Porto Ricans, or any other class; they did not pay the expenses of these men and women to Hawaii except to provide laborers for the plantations. I note another thing about them that is rather peculiar. Women apply for work and invariably want a place for the husband to stop—without work. In other words, a woman will ask ten dollars a month for her services and board for self and husband. And it usually happens that the man is not one of the working kind. This sort of thing gets tiresome to the average householder, and a good boarding-house is a temptation to him to give up housekeeping and let the other fellow do the worrying."

"The difficulty," said a gentleman who has lived in Ponce, "You must understand that for generations they have been starved at home, and by starvation their morals have gone below the standard, and brought some of them to a point where truth and honesty are unknown quantities. In Ponce they get work when they can, and spend their money for edibles; some of them are almost too weak to work when they find employment, and after they have earned a dollar or two they strike work, buy something to eat and try to get strong. This thing of working and stopping work is bred in them, and has become a part of their almost national custom. If the planters of Hawaii will have patience, treat them as children for awhile and encourage them, I have no doubt they will be able and willing to work full time during the month. I do not think there is one of them who wants to return to Porto Rico. They are satisfied with Hawaii and will gradually accustom themselves to the conditions here. There is one thing, too, that is in their favor; unlike the Chinese and Japanese, they will spend their money where they earn it. It may not all drop into the coffers of the Hilo merchant, but you may rest assured they will not buy money orders and mail them to Ponce. I only ask the people of Hawaii to have patience, and in fifty or a hundred years the average Porto Rican will get on to your careful ways of handling the truth and letting his neighbors hear him out. Encouragement will do much toward straightening him out."—Hilo Herald.

# JOHN M. HORNER'S REMEDY FOR SWELL HEAD IN FOWLS

Editor Advertiser: I have recently learned something in regard to a cure for chicken sorehead and swelling in your paper that Mr. Jared Smith had so far failed to find a remedy. I will state what I have learned.

My son Robert living on the north side of Mauna Kea at an elevation of 2,000 feet is running one of the largest poultry ranches of chickens, ducks and turkeys on those islands.

A few weeks ago he informed me that some of his chickens had been afflicted with the swell head and he had administered to them a new medicine and to his surprise and gratification, his chicks quickly recovered.

This good news encouraged me to try this medicine on my chicks, some of which were badly afflicted with sore head and blindness. I dosed them some days ago and as they were reported as getting better, I thought but little about them until your paper reached me telling of Mr. Jared Smith's endeavor to find a remedy.

Then upon examining my chicks I was sure I saw one with a sore head; the rest were lively and kept so far away I could not tell about them, but I decided to dose them again in the morning, when, to my surprise, a flock of about twenty that had been badly afflicted with the full title of the company, are of a peculiar size and appearance, which would win praise in any city. They were built by the American Car Company, of St. Louis, and erected here under the direction of C. E. Bartlett. Their tubular shape plays an important part in making the cars closed or open as desired. The windows can be raised upward and made to fit into the ceiling. The lower half of the side is also fitted into shutters, and fits into the ceiling in the same manner. All the cars were thrown open for the inspection. Each car has twenty canvas upholstered seats. Push buttons are in the upright at every seat, and every convenience known to up-to-date trolley car operations is provided. The ends of the cars are vestibuled. Fenders of the most approved pattern are attached to every car, and the danger to life of those unfortunate enough to get in the way of a car is lessened as much as possible. Clusters of electric lights are attached to the ceilings, and electric headlights throw a shaft of light in front of a car for seventy-five or a hundred feet.

The motormen are attired in khaki uniforms, with white caps, the contrasting wearing color trimmed with white braid as a distinguishing mark. Every man was stationed at his post as the guests boarded the cars, and performed their functions with intelligence. Following were the crews of the cars in the order of the procession:

Mr. W. H. Rice returned to Kauai during the week.

afflicted with sorehead and blindness a few days before were now all clean and bright about their heads and eyes except two that still were afflicted.

This is the medicine:

Water made strong enough with salt to float an egg, heat and kept hot while being used, to the point of burning one's finger if left in too long. Now take the chick, young or old. If blind remove the scales from its eyes and the larger lumps from its bill, then dip its whole head under the water. Don't leave it in long enough to be injured by the heat, rub the head a moment with a rough rag, and again put its head under the water as at first, and let it go. The poor chick receiving this hot pickle into its throat, its mouth, its eyes, and its sores, from appearances, considers itself done for, but continues to gasp, and as the shock passes off, it opens its eyes, jumps up and runs away and in a few hours exhibits more life than it had done for some time. In about two days this doctored should be once repeated.

A neighbor having tried this medicine says: "It is not a sure thing." Perhaps Mr. Smith being a practical scientific man may be able to work it up and let the world know what there is in it. It is now here, and we propose to know more about it.

JNO. M. HORNER.

Hawaii, August 20th, 1901.

### WAILUKU BANK.

Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin, to whose efforts the successful establishment of a bank at Wailuku is due, left on the Ventura for the coast on Wednesday for the purpose of purchasing a safe, fixtures and the necessary stationery for the bank.

He will visit Minnesota before he returns to the islands, and will reach here about the middle of October. In the meantime, Mr. Cecil Brown, who is largely interested in the new enterprise, will proceed to perfect the organization of the bank and look after the appointment of the first set of directors who will act till the first annual meeting of the stockholders. The reduction of the capital stock to \$25,000 makes a surplus of subscribed stock, but the Maui subscribers will be looked after first, as it is the policy of the bank to place as much of the stock on Maui as possible.

From a private letter received by Attorney George Hons on Wednesday, it is learned that it is quite probable that the bank will be established in a new block to be built by Mr. W. T. Robinson on Main street, opposite the Windsor Hotel, adjoining the present law office of Attorney Hons. Work will be commenced on this block at an early date, and the building will be finished by the time that the fixtures are received from the coast.—Maui News.

# THE NEWS OF MAUI

## A Chinaman's Rice Junk Makes a Trip.

MAUI, Aug. 31.—This week T. Awana, Chinese merchant of Makawao, successfully made a trip from Maliko to Keanae and back again, bringing a cargo of rice in his Chinese junk or sampan. The crew consisted of ten sailors—six Chinese and four Hawaiians. The trip over was a very rough one, the six Chinese being sick from the motion of the waves not to mention the effort of rowing in a choppy sea. As the wind was contrary, the sampan had to be rowed over, eight oarsmen working at one time. They sailed back again in three hours with the assistance of one of their two square sails. Five tons of rice was the cargo brought from Keanae. The start was made on the 28th and the return during the 30th. Awana built the junk because the Claudine refused to call in to Keanae to take freight.

Last evening, the 30th, a large number of Makawao people attended the August "literary" which was given in the parlors of the Pala Foreign church. Following is the evening's program which was brief but well received:

Vocal Solo.....Miss Nape  
Vocal Solo.....Miss Ada Whitney  
Reading.....Mrs. W. E. Beckwith  
Vocal Solo.....Mr. Newcomb  
Farce—"Going to Morrow".....

In the little play the characters were assumed by Miss Mary E. Fleming, Mr. W. O. Aiken and Sorren Hannestad.

On Thursday evening, the 29th, a clam-bake on the beach of Maliko gulch was much enjoyed by fourteen Makawao young people.

At 6 p. m. they had their clam-bake and feast, after which till 10 p. m., they sat around a huge fire, sang songs and enjoyed the witchery of the firelight and the moonlight reflected on the ocean.

On Wednesday night, the 28th, the residence of Rev. Mr. Sugi, the Japanese minister of Pala, was robbed of \$25 in money and sundry articles of clothing, viz: two "Prince Albert" coats, one sack coat, one vest and two pairs of trousers. The two "Prince Alberts" were found later on the Pala plantation railroad crossing. Deputy Sheriff S. E. Kalama has the matter in hand and will probably soon have sufficient evidence to arrest the offenders.

During the past ten days there has been much excitement in the Chinese mercantile circles of Lahaina, Makawao and Hana created by the arrest of ten or twelve of their number for the illicit sale of spirituous liquors.

Yesterday, the 30th, Young Nap and Pak Sou, Kula storekeepers, were each fined \$150 and costs in the Wailuku Police Court. Some of the others have been acquitted and some have had their cases continued. The Chinese merchants feel great indignation against the police for the manner in which the evidence against them was obtained. Several years ago Marshal Brown sent an American detective from Honolulu to Maui and many arrests were made after his circuit of the island. So the Chinese were on the watch against strange Americans but in kamaainas they placed more trust. Thus it was that John Ferreira, a young Portuguese of Wailuku, without much difficulty gathered the evidence upon the strength of which the warrants of arrest were issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hatch of Honolulu are enjoying the cool air of Kula. Mr. Newcomb and sister of Honolulu are at Puuomale, Makawao.

High Sheriff Brown is expected on Maui by every steamer.

### DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better:—To Try an Experiment, or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures, But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember, Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking Mr. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or

# Rheumatism

Two Bottles Make a Complete Cure.

Perhaps your rheumatism is not bad enough to confine you to the bed; yet your muscles and bones ache every time a storm approaches, making you generally miserable. We can bring you positive and prompt relief.

Mrs. Isabella Menzies, of Gisborne, New Zealand, sends this letter and her photograph:



"I took a hard cold which resulted in a severe attack of rheumatism. I tried all kinds of remedies without relief. Then I tried

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was not disappointed, for after taking only two bottles the rheumatism all left me and I was cured. I want to do everything I can to make known what a wonderful medicine your Sarsaparilla is for those suffering the severe pains of rheumatism."

To make a quick cure, take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They make the liver active, cure biliousness and constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne Is the Original and Only Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

View Chamberlain's KIDNEY PILLS in every drug store. It is the only medicine that cures the most distressing cases of KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION, and is the only medicine that cures the most distressing cases of KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION, and is the only medicine that cures the most distressing cases of KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a powerful medicine which cures PAIR of KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION, and is the only medicine that cures the most distressing cases of KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION, and is the only medicine that cures the most distressing cases of KIDNEY DYSFUNCTION.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM in all cases of cholera.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALMATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Pains, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this medicine is given in many Unreliable Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the wrapper the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is sealed in his name.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Wray Taylor has on exhibition in his office at the department of agriculture two jars of cacao beans, which were grown in the Islands some years ago. He says that their cultivation here is no longer a matter for experiment, and that the cacao for the manufacture of chocolate can be grown successfully.



## THE NEED OF LEGISLATION

THE official report of David Haughts, forester in the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, was made public by Commissioner Wray Taylor yesterday. It deals almost entirely with his investigations into the forest fires in the district of Hamakua, Hawaii, and is published in full as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., Aug. 27, 1901.  
Wray Taylor, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of my investigations into the destruction of the forest by fire and other matters connected with your department in the district of Hamakua, Hawaii. The fire, which is now raging in the forest and doing an enormous amount of damage, was started by a native, who, in the act of burning brush on his kuleana, allowed the fire to spread into the forest adjoining his land. This fire, I am told, started on the 3rd of July, and has continued with more or less vigor according to the rise and fall of the wind, since that time; and on the day I left the island (Aug. 25) it was burning furiously. On August 17th, I visited the burned district along with Albert Horner of Kukulaui plantation. We examined part of the tract destroyed, but could not, at that time, make a thorough examination of the whole tract owing to the dangerous condition of same. The large roots of trees and decayed trunks, some of them entirely covered with a thin layer of soil and still smoldering, are to be found all over the tract and without any warning, one is apt to step into one of those pits left vacant by the burning of the wood and get badly burned by the red hot ashes. Several of Mr. Horner's men have got burned in this way. I will now lay before you a conservative estimate of the damage done to the forest up to the time of my visit.

The trees on the section destroyed were principally koa, kukui, ohia-hia and ohia-lehua.

Owing to the great amount of dead forms and underbrush which is the food of fires and the intense heat caused by the burning of such, a very small percentage of the trees will survive, the greater part of them are, in fact, burned to ashes. We estimated that about 2,000 acres had been covered by the fire up to August 17th, the day on which we visited the burned district. Our estimate of the amount of timber per acre was about seventy cords. This fire could probably be headed off, but it would require a great many men and it would cost a large sum of money to do the work. The only way the fire could be checked would be to cut a space through the forest about fifty yards broad, and carefully burn up all brush and then back fire. This space would probably have to be run through the forest for five or six miles, and continual watching would have to be done in case of sparks flying over and starting again on the other side. The fire has got a big hold and it will require great energy and a large number of men to stamp it out. The section of forest destroyed includes private lands and leased government lands.

On the morning of August 20th, Albert Horner telephoned to me at Kukulaui where I was then staying, and informed me that the fire was approaching fifty acres of government forest land and the Kamehameha and Paoulo homesteads, and asked if the government could not assist in trying to head off the fire. I told Mr. Horner that I did not think there was any appropriation to draw from for such work, but I would communicate with Governor Dole in regard to the matter. The Governor had left the Volcano House that morning, and was on his way to Hilo. The following morning I communicated with the Governor, who was then in Hilo. In reply, the Governor said that the plantation managers would have to try to fight the fire out themselves, and rely on the government to do the right thing by them. I informed Mr. Horner at once of the Governor's reply. Since then and up to the time I left the island, Mr. Horner and Mr. Lydgate have had gangs of men night and day trying to fight the fire, and on the evening I left was informed that Mr. Horner had all his plantation hands at work trying to check it.

In an interview with J. M. Horner, this gentleman complained about the indiscriminate burning of brush by settlers and by their carelessness or ignorance, allowing the fire to spread into the forest or their neighbor's property and ravage large tracts of land, thereby destroying much valuable property.

Legislation is undoubtedly greatly needed in the dry districts of different parts of the islands to abate the evils caused by these brush fires. It would be advisable to prohibit all fires on lands, but without delay an end should be put to the system whereby any person can, at any time, without impunity, set fire to dry grass and brush, and so produce a conflagration that may and often does cause great injury and loss to his neighbors' property, and that certainly endangers the prosperity of the country. Although brush fires need not altogether be prohibited, they should not be allowed to be set in very dry seasons, as they are then exceedingly dangerous, and at other times they should be regulated so that the evils that I have brought to your notice may be mitigated if not entirely abolished.

The Kukulaui plantation has suffered severely from this fire, in addition to the burning of forest immediately mauka of the lands. The plantation has lost about 200 acres of cane, and Mr. Horner informed me that it would cost the plantation over \$5,000 for labor alone in trying to subdue the fires up to August 17th.

As regards the replanting of the burned district, should the Governor decide to retain the government portion of it as a forest reservation, the first thing would be the erecting of a fence around the reserve so that stray animals may not trample down and destroy the roots, shoots and seedlings that may spring up. I would advise that a visit be made again to the district in about seven or eight months, and should rains come before that time, I have no doubt that here and there on the tract roots, shoots and seedlings will spring up, then an estimate can be made of the amount of plants required to fill the blanks. Several of the acacia will grow well on the tract, also Casuarinas, Grevilleas and Euglenias.

After visiting the burned district we visited the coffee plantations, belonging to Mr. Horner and the Louissou Brothers. The coffee on both plantations is looking exceedingly well and has every appearance of a heavy crop. Along with Mr. Louissou, I went over the greater part of his plantation. This is a model plantation, and I would advise people who may be interested in coffee or contemplating going into small farming, to first visit the Louissou Brothers plantation.

Several of the homesteaders in that section complain of the want of roads leading to their homes and from what

## COMMERCIAL.

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THE stock brokers seem to be doing all their business off the board, for the records of the week are almost entirely of sales between boards. The feature of the week has been the drop of Oahu from 130 to sales reported yesterday at 125. As is the case with other shares there seems to be no reason for this, as the plantation is doing well as any other. The Ewa shares, as usual, took the center of the stage and held it all the week, advancing under consistent buying from 24.50 to 24.75. The total transactions in this stock reach into the hundreds of shares, and the feeling is fairly strong.

Waialua also sold well at 70, and there were several of the dividend paying stocks which were traded in at figures about the same as the last week. The assessables fell off under the stress of \$3 assessment calls, but there were not any large offerings. The list remains almost the same with the exception of the stock of the Hawaiian Telephone Company, which is being sold, and the lack of buying orders seems to be destined to keep the trading slow for some time to come. The bond market is strong, the demand being for government and railroad bonds, and the prices being those of last week.

There were few buying orders brought by the steamer, and these were outnumbered by the selling advices. This lack of support from the Coast has not been of any assistance to the local market, and the outlook is that the stocks which are most traded in will go lower. There seems little chance to keep Honolulu from a further softening, according to advices, and the stock here may feel the sympathy which usually is encountered.

The real estate market is at a standstill, there being no big sales to record. There has been little doing even in small house lots and the outlook is only little more than fair. There have been fewer inquiries, though the new additions report requests for single lots, no sales having been made. The few small reports are of little pieces, and cannot be taken as a criterion of the state of the market, which according to the largest dealers, is now in absolute sympathy with the stocks.

There is still some talk of filling in operations on the Waikiki lands of the various estates, but this has not got to the point of any concrete proposition. As this matter now stands there seems to be nothing but the offer made by Col. George W. Stone, while here last year, to do the work on a basis of 35 cents per yard, but better prices are expected by the owners. The Bishop Estate has laid out on Waikiki, through the Hawaiian Telephone Company, a large tract of land adjoining the McCully tract, but there has not been a stake driven as yet. In this addition the streets conform to the plan adopted by the projectors of the McCully tract.

Building goes on rapidly, ground being broken for four new structures during the past two weeks. The latest of these is the Auld block, a small series of stores, the building being only one story in height, at the corner of Beretania and Emma streets. This contract has been let to Contractor Smith, and the work will be pushed to early completion. The stores have all been let, and there will be no time elapse between the finishing of the building and its occupation.

The widening of Beretania street, to accord with the width beyond Fort, Waikikiward, has been commenced between Nuuanu street and the stream. The new bridge is ready and open for traffic, and the street when completed will afford a new route of communication between the upper part of the city and Kailua. The bridge building, for the widening of the street, has been excavated, will be constructed on the line established for the thoroughfare, and will fix the limits for the buildings which must go up on the block in the near future.

Among the new contracts which have been let is one for an office and sales building which the Honolulu Iron Works will erect at the end of Merchant street, at the corner of Nuuanu and Marine streets. This building will be of two stories, the front ornamented with terra cotta, and the interior finished for a series of offices above, and the salesroom for the different departments below. The contract price is about \$12,000, and the builder if John F. Bowler. Another new structure which will be an ornament to the lower portion of the city, will be the new warehouses of Lowers & Cooke, which will be erected at a cost of about \$12,000. The plans were by Swain.

Within the week the plans for the Waitey building, on King street, adjoining the Metropolitan Meat Company, will be ready for bidders. This building will be of four stories high, and for the present only two stories will be erected. The bids will be for that portion of the structure, and the walls will be carried up so that the upper portion may be added at any time.

Plans for the Hall building will be ready soon. This will be a combination construction building, of iron and wood, and while not thoroughly fire-proof, it will be at the most a slow combustion structure. There were fears that the shortage of general supplies would reach a famine stage, but the reports of the sailing of the bark Olympic, with full cargo, has allayed all dread of such an outcome. There will be for some time a shortage of feed supplies, as the markets on the Coast are not too well stocked.

C. H. Snyder, the Honolulu representative of Milliken Brothers, of New York, who are now supplying the structural steel work for the six-story Young building, and who have erected a large number of steel sugar mills in the Hawaiian Islands, takes occasion to the statement yesterday that the fire which destroyed the Hall building "demonstrated that the iron columns were warped out of shape, while the wooden ones were simply charred and stood the strain better than the heavier columns." He is of the opinion that this statement is misleading. He said yesterday to an Advertiser reporter:

"It is not surprising that the Hall building was so completely destroyed, and that the few iron columns which remained standing were damaged, as the building was in no sense of the word a fire-proof one. The beams and columns were not even protected from the action of the fire by fire-proofing, as they would have been in a strictly fire-proof structure."

"Of course if a building is almost entirely constructed of inflammable material with very little iron in it is quite possible that the iron might be bent and warped by the action of the fire, but on the contrary if the building was constructed of refractory material, such as terra cotta, concrete brick, etc., there would not be sufficient food for the flames to affect the iron frame materially, unless, of course, there was a large stock of a very inflammable nature. Even with a stock of very inflammable material the modern type of fire-proof structure would not be seriously damaged if the contents of any portion of the building were to be entirely consumed."

"The millions of dollars invested annually in fire-proof buildings in all the large cities of the United States proves conclusively the value of fire-proof structures."

I saw there is good grounds for complaint.

Along with Mr. Forbes of Kukulaui, I visited the cinchona forest planted by him about twelve years ago. The trees are now from twenty to thirty feet high, and in a healthy condition. On the same tract, oranges, limes, blackberries, raspberries and coffee are also to be found, and looking over Mr. Forbes' land, he contemplates planting up the vacant places in the natural forest with good forest trees.

In concluding, I will take this opportunity of thanking the following gentlemen for courtesies received at their hands during my visit to Hamakua: David Forbes of Kukulaui; Albert Horner of Kukulaui; the Louissou Brothers, and others.

Respectfully submitted,  
DAVID HAUGHTS,  
Forester.

## MURPHY AT WAIALUA

Francis Murphy and Franklin Austin, of the F. M. T. C. A., returned yesterday from a trip to Ewa plantation and Waialua. They went down the railroad as guests of Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who suggested that Mr. Murphy visit the plantations and see the managers of these two important places before laying out the work for plantations proposed by the association.

Mr. Murphy said: "We were very much interested in the suggestion, and the kind offer of transportation over his railroad. This is a splendid island and don't you forget it. God Almighty made it for himself. These are beautiful mountains you have here—wonderful lights and shadows—the finest in the world. I can tell you, and I have traveled a good bit. I am afraid my wife will want to stay here for good when she comes. This is a wonderful industry you have here."

"I saw Mr. Renton and Mr. Goodale. Fine fellows, both of them, and they wanted Brother Murphy to come down and speak to the men—bless them. I told them I was here to do some good if I could, and I hoped they would make use of me. They have got a fine park at Ewa, and a beautiful social hall in it, and a church, too, and fine lawn tennis grounds, where the young people were enjoying themselves."

"Mr. Goodale is going to prepare a place for me to speak, and he is going to run special trains to the outlying stations to bring the men in. They

## MR. REYNOLDS ON COFFEE

Thinks That the Army and Navy Department Have No Experts.

Editor Advertiser: A telegram appearing in your issue of the 26th certainly calls for some reply by some one who takes any interest in those industries which help in their own quiet way to make and build up countries up.

I refer to the strength of Hawaiian coffee as adjudicated upon by the Army and Navy Departments!

In the first place I object to our Governor's name being mixed up with it at all, because I know that he knows the difference between coffee and what is called coffee.

In the next place it is too funny to imagine that anyone belonging to the Army and Navy Departments could possibly form any opinion about coffee.

You ask me why? My answer is this: Coffee, with us, is usually had at 5 a. m. to brace up, and after 6 p. m., to finish up—sometimes entre nous.

You may now ask me what I am driving at, and I will simply ask you to find me a man in the whole War or Navy Department who could or would dare form any opinion as to Hawaiian or any other coffee, either before or after those hours. I just want a photograph of that fellow, whether it be busting Young or any other back number. It is a pretty serious thing to attack at one blow an industry which made Oahu a possibility and Oahu Plantation a fact! Who is it with an axe to grind? To illustrate, I will tell you a story about a certain professor who in his peregrinations, stopped one day at Kahuku—by the bye, Kahuku is only a little bit of a place on Oahu, just as large as three islands of Lanai—all fee simple and not any strings on it. The usual habits of this little place is coffee at 5 a. m. The professor was dead drunk on Kona coffee. He ventured the opinion he could tell it anywhere—of course he was supplied, and drank his fill, while my old friend the Colonel took his quietly and said nothing, except talked to me with his eyes. After coffee and smoke, a walk was in order, and dropping down a palm of 40 feet by easy grades, we landed in coffee trees. From these trees the Chinese servant was picking the fruit. The Colonel quietly turned to the learned professor and assured him that that was where his Kona coffee grew, viz., in Kau.

Now while this professor story is really a fact, the most important point to be arrived at is: do these Army and Navy experts KNOW a cup of coffee when they either see or drink it? Uncle Sam has taken a proposition in hand and he must protect it, and if his children cannot drink his own coffee, it is about time to call a halt. And further, while we all of us realize the importance of our largest industry, every possible care must be taken of our smaller ones, and a sweeping assertion made by persons claiming authority on such matters, ought to carry with it the reasons and grounds for such statements, so that we who are interested may at least be able to correct any faults which may exist.

W. F. REYNOLDS.

Review of Territorial Militia.

The Territorial militia will be reviewed by Governor Dole and General J. C. Breckenridge Monday morning. The regiment will be paraded without music, but will be put through a drill to give to the Inspector General of the United States forces a chance to see what the local National Guard can do. Governor Dole will have his staff with him and there will be in the party of the Inspector General several regular army officers who are now in the city. The time of the parade and drill will be so arranged that immediately it is over the Labor Day parade will pass before the reviewing stand.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd., beg to announce that they are now opening invoices of the above goods at their

Bethel Street Household Department...

THE TRAYS were imported previous to the taking effect of the U. S. Tariff, and are offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

THE AGATE AND TINWARE was bought at prices ruling before the recent combination of manufacturers and large advances in prices.

IT AFFORDS them pleasure to give their customers the benefit of their exceptional facilities.

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Total reinsurance 44,690,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS to cure Grave Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4c. 6c. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng. land.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kukulaui, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-Class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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—Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 3.

General Corbin missed the chance of seeing Hawaii but General Brockridge is on the ground and will be able to give the War Department all the points it needs about the Pacific cross-roads.

The Advertiser wishes Her Majesty the late Queen of Hawaii many happy returns of the day. As the first lady of her race, may she live long and prosper and lend her great influence to the happy and peaceable adjustment of the public problems of her former realm.

Cacao is one of many special products which may be grown on these islands providing the man who knows how gets land in the right place and labor of the qualified sort. Likewise vanilla beans, cardamom seeds, rubber, sisal fiber and a dozen other things that sell at a good price in the markets of the world.

Mr. Lopez may find that his program, whatever it is, may land him in a Manila jail. It certainly will if he talks as much sedition there as he is doing here. The fact that the islands are now subject to the civil power makes no particular difference, as the laws defining conspiracy could as easily reach Mr. Lopez in the act of inciting revolt against the authority of the United States in the Philippines as they reached the Ku Klux leaders in the South after reconstruction times.

## BREVITY IN SERMONS.

An Eastern paper remarks that sermons are becoming shorter. The truth of the statement is not marred by the fact that sermons have been gradually shortening for a hundred years past. "Time was when a sermon lasted for two hours and when a minister who could not give his congregation a refreshing sleep was looked upon as a misfit. Thirty-five years ago the "eighty-third" marked the close of the discourse, all chapters up to the "sixteenth" being lopped off for the next sermon. This made the exhortation about one hour long. Then the time-limit on both the sermon and prayer began to contract until now the whole service in an evangelical church takes about an hour and a quarter, the sermon occupying perhaps thirty minutes.

Can the sermon still be cut down to advantage? No doubt many sermons would profit by the pruning knife; we are not sure but all of them would. The best sermons preached in the United States today are made familiar to the Hawaiian public every Saturday in the columns of the "Advertiser." They are those contributed to the New York Sunday Herald by the Rev. Dr. George H. Hepworth and one of them may be preached, with the most stately deliberation, in less than ten minutes. Each one of these sermons drives home some important truth with the force and precision of a steam hammer. Not one tries the plan of driving a dozen important truths partially home with scattering blows. There is no trouble to remember what Hepworth has preached. Once heard, the whole sermon, from text to benediction, is imbedded in the memory. Is it not a fair presumption that a sermon so constructed does more good, or at least attains the object of all sermons, more certainly than the kind which is called exhaustive? In editorial work there can be no question about the high uses of brevity. Few newspaper writers, whatever the theme, care to exceed a column in any given discussion in one issue; and the ablest of them cover the ground thoroughly in that, or shorter space. The typical sermon, however, is two columns long or more.

We are tempted to say that all the best appeals to the public of this country are briefly phrased. Not only are the best sermons and the best editorials short and crisp but so are the best orations. Edward Everett, the Cicero of America in the Civil War era, was chosen as the orator of the day at Gettysburg, and his address there was as scholarly as it was prolonged. But the one address which outlived the day was Lincoln's, a few simple words simply spoken. Probably Beecher's eloquence touched its highest point during the fifteen minutes of his trial at Brooklyn when he answered the direct and leading question of his counsel, William M. Evarts. Wendell Phillips' three-hundred-word characterization of Rufus Choate, the criminal lawyer, "of whose health thieves asked before they began to steal," was his masterpiece. Patrick Henry set the American colonies on fire with a speech not ten minutes long. The history-making speech which Shakespeare put in the mouth of Antony is not too prolonged for a declamation at school, but Shakespeare did not stretch the license of the dramatist when he made it turn the mob, that had but now applauded Brutus, into a pack of bloodhounds on the trail of the conspirators.

Undoubtedly a brief, if cogent discourse, requires more ability in the production than a sermon covering the same points but twice or three times as long. It is easier to write a long speech, a long article or a long sermon, than a short one. Condensing is hard work, but the thoughtful clergyman who acquires the habit will never have to ask why people don't go to church; the orator who gets it will be asked to speak often from the same platform; the well-informed editor who has it needs no stronger weapon of debate.

## LABOR DAY.

Labor Day, the most recent of American national holidays, will have its second celebration in this city Monday. There will be a general suspension of business, and the day will be given over to parade, oratory and social enjoyment. It is perhaps not out of the way to note that while the American workmen are honoring the day set apart for them by act of the Congress, the former queen, surrounded by her friends, will celebrate her birthday, with all of the old-time pomp that may be summoned.

Labor Day was instituted that throughout the nation attention might be called to that vast and important body of the citizens of the nation, the bone and sinew of the Republic, whose tasks call for untiring attention to their performance. That the right to organize may be exemplified, for without organizations there would be no celebration, nor in fact would there be a day to celebrate. It is essentially a day on which the dignity and nobility of labor may be eulogized and apostrophized, and the men whose toils are thus glorified see in their part in the greatness of the nation a new meaning and significance.

What the nation owes to the men who have made the name of American workman famous, is incalculable. It was not always the man whose brain gave birth to the great idea who deserved the credit of the invention which revolutionized a trade or a business. It is more often the man who, working at the lathe or bench, thought out the practical application of the machine or the full working of the part. It was not always the thinker who could put into concrete form his idea for the saving of labor, but his suggestion has more often been made applicable to a plant by the workman. It is to the hard-working and conscientious man before the hammer and the roll, at the furnace and the forge, that the preeminence of American manufactures of steel and iron are due. It was a workman who made the steam engine what it is, a workman who made the spinning jenny the practical machine, who enabled the air-brake and car-coupling to be successfully applied.

No nation has produced such accurate and painstaking workmen as those whose handiwork now spans the streams of the world, ploughs the oceans into productive commercial furrows and draws the commerce of the nations along the iron highways. It is not all that the workmen of our country have in them the blood of all nations, that they combine the thoughtfulness of the Briton and the skill of the Gaul, the tenacity of the Teuton and the versatility of the Latin, but with the freedom of the Republic has come an era of general education and of special information which has never before been equalled. Coupled with the qualities which have made the leaders in state and war-craft, there is in the American workman an infinite capacity for taking pains. In no other country do the shops turn out so much high-grade work, all because the men who have made the name "American" stamped upon a product a guarantee of quality have been schooled to do their best with the most insignificant part, so that the finished product is a combination of perfectly made portions.

It is perhaps the first time that Labor Day is to be celebrated at a time when the workmen of the foremost branch of national industry are not at their tasks. From end to end of the country organized labor is at daggers drawn with the employers. This too after a period of activity during which high wages have been earned, makes the time one for reflection. The wealth of the bosses, the comparative independence of the workmen, the strength of the unions and the strong feeling in favor of labor, as meaning organizations, are the factors. Outside of the mere matter of the men who quit work there is another side; the men whose work depends upon the working of all the trades which are concerned in the turning out of the ultimate product. It is now the question of the interdependence of all men, and this will have to be reckoned with all over the country, wherever the men of any trade strike for what they deem their rights. Now a strike means the throwing out of employment of an army of men who have no grievance but that of their brethren. This celebration of Labor Day will be an object lesson in that it will show that there is success before the great strike only when all men whose labor enters into the final result are a unit. It is safe to say that as there can be no absolute trust or combination of capital so there will never come the time, no matter how wise it might be that such should be the result, that labor will be a unit in its demands and acts.

It is, then, the true meaning of Labor Day that the dignity of labor, the brotherhood of men and the upbuilding of the character of the tradesman should be taught and in the full comprehension of this brotherhood will lie the future equality of the laborer and the employer. In this way only can there be safety. It is not that there must be war between the elements, but peace and unity, that there will result a bettering of conditions for all men. When the man with vast capital in his works lies awake nights wondering if he will be able to run on and thus meet the advances he has secured to keep his men employed, and the men who make it possible for him to carry out his plans for greater output, sleepless think of whether or not they will be kept at work so that they may pay for their homes and educate their children, there must grow up a feeling of antagonism. But when there comes that understanding between the employer and the workman, when each credits the other with fairness and a sense of justice, there will be a condition close to the millennium, for then will each secure the just recompense for his toil, for it is as much toil to strive for markets and to keep the fires ablaze as to fill the orders and utilize the heat of the furnace.

Touching the gubernatorial talk, Judge Estee is too good a man to have such a variegated assortment of fool friends.

## FILIPINO PRETENSIONS.

Sixto Lopez talks like a man who would offer terms to the United States about the management of its property. His interviews in Honolulu are couched in the phrases of an ultimatum. Yet when all has been said, the fact remains that Sixto Lopez represents nothing more than the desire of the tenants upon a parcel of American real estate in the Far East to oust the owner and take possession under a kind of squatter's right.

The Filipinos never had title to the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands and therefore have not been deprived of it by the Americans. The sovereign was Spain. Every effort of the Filipinos to get title from Spain had proved abortive; and the nations of the world, up to the 1st of May, 1898, recognized Spain as the sole proprietor. So did Aguinaldo and his friends by virtue of \$600,000 in hand paid to abandon their armed contest of title. Then came the war between the United States and Spain, during and after which the former acquired a double title to the Philippines, one by conquest and one by purchase. The one by conquest is as good as England's title to Ireland or Germany's to Alsace-Lorraine or America's to California; the one by purchase is as good as Germany's title to Heligoland or as America's to Alaska. The Filipino tenants were not consulted. They, however, tried to dispute the right of the United States to take possession and their organization was wiped out and their leader put in jail. Those who are still out in the woods occasionally potting a landlord's agent are of the same kidney as the Irishmen who, after the Parnell fight had ended and British sovereignty was assured, now and then got behind a hedge and fired at a redeater. But what did it all amount to?

Upon these grounds there is nothing in the contention of the Filipinos that their country had been wrested from them and their independence taken away. As for their "country" it belonged to somebody else and now belongs to us; as to their "independence" they never had any and what little they pretended to have Aguinaldo sold to Spain for \$300,000. The main contention of the Filipinos is that they are being governed without their consent. But so is the minority political party in the United States. So are our negroes. International law does not require the consent of the governed as a guarantee of sovereign title nor do the laws of this country. What our colonial forefathers once said on the subject is now regarded as a glittering generality intended to catch votes. That it was not sincere except in a very narrow sense is proved by the fact that the people who formulated it held slaves.

Judging from his interviews, Sixto Lopez is permitting the so-called Anti-Imperialist Society of Boston, the City of Cranks, to talk through him. He carries their platitudes with the precision of a telephone. That is probably the reason why he has been permitted to talk sedition and treason without hindrance, the Anti-Imperialist Society being regarded as too inconsequential and harmless for serious treatment at the hands of the authorities.

## THE SHORT DAY POLICY.

No man ever rose to the control of a great manufactory who insisted on working but eight hours a day. No clerk ever got to be an A. T. Stewart or a John Wanamaker who began by talking for short hours.

The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night.

We have never felt much sympathy with eight-hour movements. In every well-regulated morning newspaper office the hours of work, and the hardest kind of work at that, range from one p. m. to one a. m. and beyond if there is work to do until four a. m. The men at the head of the profession of journalism got their training under such time-conditions and something of the same sort might be said of the men at the head of any profession, any business or any trade. The men who succeed in this world do not figure much on hours of daily recreation. They don't watch the clock. They are more likely to work sixteen hours a day than eight. By these methods they acquire the competency which gives them an old age of leisure and travel. The eight-hour man stays poor.

The workmen of England have established such an elaborate system of laying off that English manufactories are being beaten at every turn in the world's market by American manufactories, and the result is as bad for British labor as it is for British capital. In the United States, labor has generally labored and so long as it continues to do so, even under the disadvantage of occasional strikes, it will keep itself employed and be the best-fed and the best-housed and the best-clothed labor in the world.

"Keep everlastingly at it," is the advice which every successful man gives to those who want to profit by his methods of success. "Eight hours for labor, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for sleep," sounds well but it was never in the mouth of any man who helped make the world go round.

## LABOR.

Labor day brings out a strong American element which is in refreshing contrast with the dominant labor of the group. Without it we should be at the mercy of the Orientals; with it we have a dependable working class which may be trusted, withal, to guard the ark of the American covenant in these islands. To increase the numbers of those who celebrate this day is one of the highest duties of our statesmanship. Hawaii needs all the white skilled labor it can support and ought to support all it gets. The Advertiser, though believing that the American citizen is not fit to become a peasant of the cane fields and that the hewing of wood and the drawing of water is the function of a servile class, believes with equal tenacity that, in the skilled trades and mechanic arts, the American should have the right of way, here as elsewhere under the flag.

## The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain." What this great medicine did for him it has done for others.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It would welcome a law denying the right of Asiatics to carry on trades anywhere in the United States and denying the right of people living in the United States to teach them trades. Such a law would add materially to the white American population of this group without disturbing the foundations upon which rests the prosperity of all our people, capitalist and laborer alike.

## WHEN THE DOOR OPENED.

The latest publication by the bureau of statistics at Washington is mainly devoted to a review of the world's trade with China. Previous to 1842 China had no trade treaties whatever with foreign countries, and her commerce with the rest of the world was of a desultory kind. Of the beginning of American trade with the Flowery Kingdom it is related that in 1784 a vessel sailed from New York for Canton and completed the round trip in fifteen months. She carried American goods and returned with Chinese products, and the venture was so successful that a trade was established which grew until it was second alone to that of Great Britain. However, it was not until after the "opium war" in 1842 that China permitted foreigners to land on her shores and engage in business. Previous to that the foreigner who approached for trade purposes was compelled to do business through the "hong" merchants who maintained warehouses at the few ports where foreigners were permitted to land their goods. One of the consequences of the opium war was the opening of four ports where foreigners might live. This was followed by commercial treaties with several powers, including the United States. And this in turn led in 1858 to the acceptance of foreign ministers by the Chinese court. And since then a little has been gained each year against the insularity of the Chinese people until the whole empire may be said to be opened up to foreign trade, at least so far as the consent of the Chinese government goes. In 1900, despite the falling off due to the Boxer rebellion, the United States exported goods to the value of \$24,000,000 to China and took from there goods to the value of \$28,000,000. In China the balance of trade is still against us, but our exports are growing fast, having more than doubled during the past few years.

When England had secured certain commercial rights as the result of her opium war, President John Tyler resolved to get the same rights for the merchants and seamen of the United States. So he sent Caleb Cushing as ambassador extraordinary with power to negotiate a trade treaty with the Chinese emperor. And the letter of authority with which Mr. Cushing was equipped is unique enough to be most interesting. It stilted yet childlike diction irresistibly recalls the Indian oratory so faithfully set down in the school readers of fifty years ago. We are reminded of some such scene as Powhatan and his braves assembled around the council fire, as an emissary of the Great White Father patronizingly tells them what the coming of the paleface means.

"I, John Tyler, President of the United States," commences this message to the Chinese emperor, "send you this letter of peace and friendship, signed by my own hand. 'I hope your health is good. China is a great empire, extending over a great part of the world. The Chinese are numerous. You have millions and millions of subjects. The twenty-six United States are as large as China, though our people are not so numerous. The rising sun looks upon the great mountains and rivers of China. When he sets, he looks upon mountains and rivers equally large in the United States. Our territory extends from ocean to ocean, and on the west we are divided from your dominions only by the sea. Leaving the mouth of one of our great rivers and going constantly toward the setting sun, we sail to Japan and the Yellow Sea.

"Now, my words are that the governments of two such great countries should be at peace. It is proper, and according to the will of heaven, that they should respect each other and act wisely. I therefore send to your court Caleb Cushing, one of the wise and learned men of my country. On his first arrival in China he will inquire for your health. He has strict orders to go to your great city of Peking and there to deliver this letter. He will have with him secretaries and interpreters. 'The Chinese love to trade with our people and to sell them tea and silk, for which our people pay silver, and sometimes other articles. But if the Chinese and Americans trade, there should be rules, so that they shall not break your laws or our laws. Our minister, Caleb Cushing, is authorized to make a treaty to regulate trade. Let it be just. Let there be no unfair advantage on either side. Let the people trade, not only at Canton, but also at Amoy, Nippon, Shanghai, Fuchau, and all other places as may offer profitable exchanges both

to China and the United States, provided that they do not break your laws or our laws. Therefore we doubt not that you will be pleased that our messenger of peace, with this letter in his hand, shall come to Peking and there deliver it; and that your great officers will, by your order, make a treaty with him to regulate affairs of trade, so that nothing may happen to disturb the peace between China and America. Let the treaty be signed by your own imperial hand. It shall be signed by mine, by the authority of our great council, the Senate.

"And so may your health be good and may peace reign. Written at Washington, this 12th of July, 1843."

President Tyler gained his point, being added by the fact that the British, in the previous year, had forcibly opened certain ports. A peaceable trade began with China and it has been gradually extending and ramifying until it now counts heavily in the commercial statistics of both countries and affects the well-being of nearly every Chinese province. The course of the American diplomats during the Boxer crisis and after has been such as to "save the face" of China and, from the contrasts it affords, should be the means of adding, year by year, to our commercial privileges in the great empire.

We are glad that United States Attorney Baird has taken a new tack in the matter of trying cases brought by sailors against ship's officers. After hearing what the complainants had to say in the John Lund case he made up his mind that conviction would be impossible and moved the discharge of the accused mate, Col. Baird will be safe in taking this course nine times out of ten in the walking delegate prosecutions, as Hawaiian juries, from long experience with the sea-faring class and having regard for the business of this port, are not likely to accept the evidence of the delegate and his feckless dupes at par.

The most conspicuous haunts at the Queen's party and the ones most anxious to stoop low and acquire the agile bend of humility, were the professional Americans who are engaged in teaching patriotic habits to the old annexation party here. Nothing delights one of these gentry more than to crook the back under the Royal standard and receive a condescending nod from the former sovereign. Most of these professional patriots would mortgage their claim on the Fourth of July for a celluloid decoration or a chance to carry the Royal train.

It does not follow, as a correspondent thinks, because some of the mates lately arraigned on charges of brutality pleaded guilty, that the charges were true. The men found it more profitable to plead guilty than to wait and stand trial. So far as witnesses were concerned the cards were stacked against the mates and they concluded that it would take too much time to fight.

Judging from the Eastern papers the old slogan, "The Chinese must go," has been transformed into "The Chinese must come."

Rapid transit at last! Shy, mules, shy!

## RALLY OF CHINESE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed a more shocking, inhuman enforcement of law. Then again, you have witnessed the separation of wives from husbands, children from fathers and mothers etc., etc., until the very pen revolts at the recital of them. You have heard a United States Judge state from the bench "that he never did believe Chinese, did not believe Chinese, and never would believe Chinese testimony." This, too, in a country where Chinese testimony has been given due weight for the past fifty years, without materially affecting justice.

Not only have you seen the injustice to persons from this most iniquitous exclusion act, but already you are beginning to feel its baleful effects on the prosperity of the country. For week after week of the smaller sugar plantations have had to close down and suspend operations. Ownership in sugar stock has already depreciated on account of the acknowledged scarcity of labor. The price of labor in the rice fields has so greatly appreciated that some planters admit that without a remedy their finish is in sight. Singular to say, the only class of labor that can meet this contingency is Chinese, as they are the only people who can work in the rice patches. This industry is almost wholly controlled by Chinese capital, and the loss in its enforced abandonment will be theirs. Although misery loves company, it will not palliate your sufferings to know that the sugar planter perishes with you. You say we admit all you say and now ask for the remedy. You all know that if nature's laws prevailed here and Chinese who were worthy to come here be allowed to come, is the remedy. How must this happy state be brought about? I am as firm in the belief that if the great and glorious United States government, on being informed of the conditions here in Hawaii, is asked for the necessary relief, will grant it, as I am that I am alive. There is no doubt that it is a great honor for Hawaii to be a part of that great nation. One of the rights retained by the people of the Anglo-Saxon race is to petition the government for relief when exigencies require it. I therefore urge you to petition Congress for the enactment of a law permitting a definite number of Chinese to come to Hawaii. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that Congress has the power to govern the territories as it pleases. Therefore, notwithstanding the exclusion law, it can relieve the distress in Hawaii by granting permission for, say 5,000 Chinese laborers to come here each year, or it can do so with a limitation that said laborers shall return at the end of three years if such is thought advisable. I should urge immediate action in preparing the petition.

In regard to the iniquitous exclusion law as applied to the Chinese in the United States, of which we now form a part, I should advise the memorializing of Congress by a great petition to be signed by every willing signer, requesting that said law be allowed to terminate and that for ten years it be not renewed. The present immigration laws of the United States, before spoken of by me, are quite adequate for this or any country. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.



# ROYAL LUAUS GIVEN BY LILIUOKALANI

Her Majesty Receives in State at Washington Place in Honor of Her Birthday.

Queen Liliuokalani's sixty-third birthday celebration will long live in the memories of the thousands of her former subjects and the foreigners who called at Washington Place to pay their respects yesterday. Memories of the days when Hawaii was a royal realm with its little court, a miniature of the most perfect in Europe, were brought vividly to mind by the grouping of the royal colors of the Kalakaua dynasty, the display of the royal tabus and torches, in the rare feather kahilis surrounding the roomy chair in which Her Majesty sat during a portion of the day's ceremonies, and in the odd but beautiful costumes worn by the attendants. Loyal natives came from afar to greet their former sovereign and to do her the homage of kissing her hand or kneeling before her.

The central figure of the day's celebration was a royal host retaining much of the tact and grace which made her court one of the most brilliant in Hawaii's history. The Queen looked remarkably well and despite the press of guests and the duty of presiding at three banquets, she bore up well under the strain and was as gracious and smiling in the evening as when awakened early in the morning by the retinue of servants chanting the ancient mele.

Washington Place was transformed for the nonce into a royal court. The natives who visited it at noon when the general reception took place fell into the methods followed during the days of the monarchy and stood just within the entrance where they bent the knee in homage. The foreigners with more than democratic independence showed an eagerness to grasp the hand of the former sovereign and none were denied the privilege who asked it. With the Hawaiians there was expressed a reverence for their sovereign; with the foreigners a curious expectancy stood out upon their countenances easily read by the Queen as well as the host of attendants who took note of the too often brusque manners of the haole, in marked contrast to the easy yet respectful dignity assumed by the Hawaiians. The luaus which were given in the forenoon for the Queen's intimate friends, the chiefs and chiefesses and a few persons outside the circle of intimacy and that given in the afternoon at which were present public officials both Federal and Territorial, army and navy officers and dozens of public personages, marked an epoch in the making of the new territory, for over the tables so well-filled with Hawaiian dishes past differences seemed forgotten and the friendships strained in bygone days were renewed. Truly Queen Liliuokalani's birthday this year was an occasion of much moment for Hawaii's happiness and prosperity.

## LILIUOKALANI RECEIVES.

The sun's rays had barely begun to peep over the summit of picturesque Diamond Head, bathing the embowered city of Honolulu in the golden light of day, when the festivities at Washington Place began. Gray dawn witnessed the assembling of the Queen's retinue in the grounds, their numbers being soon augmented by the arrival of natives who came singly, in pairs and in groups, all bearing substantial gifts of one kind or another for their former sovereign. Juicy stalks of sugar cane were carried across the shoulders in lieu of the regulation carrying stick of the ancient days, from the ends of which were suspended barrels of poi, tinned plucked and cooked, and some that were alive and making much ado over the method of transportation used; suckling pigs which had been cooked over night in imu; taro ready for the feast; fruits, sweetmeats, bunches of bananas. The gifts were deposited in huge piles, and the donors then awaited the awakening of the Queen that they might offer her the first greetings of the day. As the sun arose and the treetops in Washington Place were bathed in its rays, the retinue approached the Queen's bedroom and commenced an ancient chant used only on state occasions. Thus adjured, the Queen awoke and greeted the chanters graciously. Upon her arrival at the entrance to the old mansion the Aloha Aina and the Honolulu societies were found in waiting. Their gifts to Her Majesty included not only edibles, but money was left for her as well. Natives dropped in during the morning until the time approached for the formal breakfast to which many had been invited, when they respectfully withdrew.

Kappelmester Berger and the Hawaiian Band, formerly at the beck and call of Liliuokalani, came soon after Her Majesty was ready to receive visitors, and tendered her a serenade, consisting for the most part of Hawaiian melodies, interspersed here and there with classical pieces best liked by the Queen. The band stood beneath the trees on the Waikiki side of the house and played the following pieces, for which the kappelmester and the band boys received Her Majesty's sincere thanks:

"Hawaii Pono!"  
Overture, "La Hanaa".....Berger  
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....  
"Carmen".....Mascagni  
Ballad, "The Holy City".....Adams  
(4) "Kapilina" (b) "Walanuene" (c)  
"Aloha No Wau" (d) "Maui Keala"  
Waltz, "Love".....Freedman  
"Aloha Oe".....

"Star Spangled Banner."  
THE QUEEN'S BREAKFAST.

In the grounds of Washington Place a marquee had been erected within which were seven tables raised three or four inches above the lawn. A table at one end of the tent which was placed at right angles to the other six, was reserved for the Queen and her special guests. Red and white bunting covered the sides of the tent, and the long red stripes lent gala effect in keeping with the prevailing royal colors. The main entrance was divided by the folds of the national emblem and the Hawaiian flag. Behind the Queen's table was stretched the royal standard seldom seen nowadays. The tables were provided with deliciously flavored pig cooked in the imu; fish wrapped in ti leaves, pink poi in handsome calabashes, Hawaiian pudding, octopus relish and many other appetizing dishes of island origin.

Prior to the breakfast which was announced to commence at 9:30, the Queen received the breakfast guests in the drawing room. At the entrance were two kahilis, the Kona, composed of the rare niau feathers from the island of Kauai. These were guarded by two young Hawaiians wearing white feather ahuehues, dotted with red. Just within the reception room were two beautiful black feather kahilis made of the oo bird's feathers; beyond were two kahilis made of white feathers, the kauipi; near the Queen's attendants were two kahilis made of the red feathers of the lili; flanking the Queen's chair were the yellow royal kahilis made of the feathers of the mana bird. Two little girls wearing ahuehues stood behind the chair, while

a Hawaiian girl slowly waved a kahili back and forth over the Queen. Her Majesty looked regal in a beautiful holoku, en traine of white pina with red satin stripes, over a slip of white satin, the yoke and flouncing of the skirt were trimmed with real applique lace. The only ornament worn was a diamond brooch at the throat. The Queen's hair was worn pompadour.

The entrance of Her Majesty to the reception hall was announced by the singing of Hawaiian music by a band of native players who were stationed on the lawn. The guests were received at the entrance by Senator Kalanikoukani and passed on to Edward Liliuokalani, who still retains all the courtesy grace of the monarchial days when he was wont to receive the King and the Queen's guests at the Palace. The Queen was assisted in receiving by Prince David Kawananakoa and Hon. A. S. Cleghorn. To the Hawaiians the Queen gave her hand, which was fervently kissed. The foreigners were greeted by a handshake by the Queen, who smiled as each guest was presented. Liliuokalani led the procession to the luau tent. Before the guests were seated Senator Kalanikoukani invoked the favor of God. The seating arrangement at the royal table was as follows:

In the center, Queen Liliuokalani; on her right, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn; left, Judge Little and Edgar Cayce; opposite, Prince David Kawananakoa, Robert Wilcox; in order, High Chiefess Kahuahuakal, Mrs. Nawahi, Albert Nawahi, Senator and Mrs. Kalanikoukani, Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cabbie, Commodore George Beckley, Mrs. Maria Hookley-Kahe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Liliuokalani, Mrs. Koa Naholetu, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. George Smithies, Mr. and Mrs. Makana, Mr. and Mrs. John Wise, Mrs. Julius Kahe, Mrs. Lucy Aki, Mrs. Wilcox. During the breakfast, King Kalakaua's old chanter, the one who was appointed at the King's election, stationed himself behind the Queen and sang the mele and chanted her names and genealogy. The strange, weird chanting was only one of the many novel features provided for the day's celebration—a revival of customs of the ancient days that are fast dying out with the modern. The Quincent Club also sang the sweetest of Hawaiian melodies. All partook of the luau slowly; the Queen nodding approvingly at this or that guest who caught her eye. The breakfast lasted for nearly three-quarters of an hour, when the Queen arose, the signal that the feast was done. She went to the music and again received in state, where the guests bade her goodbye. The Queen retired until noon, when the public reception was given. The following is the list of invited guests to the breakfast:

## RECEPTION AT NOON.

At 12 o'clock the Queen again appeared, attired in a black point d'esprit over white satin, with diamond ornaments, wearing upon her corage the Star of the Order of Kalakaua. A procession composed of Hawaiian youths carrying two tabu sticks draped in white tapa, and two boys carrying the royal torches, composed of a basket of ti leaves in which were placed kukui nuts, marched around the veranda, and were stationed on the outer steps. John D. Almoku and Joseph Aea, wearing long ahuehues reaching to their waists, were assigned as chair attendants, while Lillian Keamalu and Myra Heleluhe stood in waiting behind the Queen. The crowds arrived early. The first to be received was the Latter Day Saints' Relief Society, composed of Hawaiian women, who presented a beautiful hula wreath to the Queen through their spokesman, Mrs. Kaukoku. Following them came members of the Aloha Aina Society and the general public. There was much curiosity on the part of the foreigners to watch proceedings after they had been received, and many hung around the windows and doors with eyes a-goggle. Two ladies, evidently strangers, wandered into a room which was filled with rare kahilis, and when they thought themselves unobserved, attempted to pluck oo and lili feathers from them. The action was seen, however, and they received a rebuff from a gentleman who was standing in the next room, causing them to leave the grounds in haste. It is estimated that



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

nearly 1,200 persons were present at the reception. Several of the trades organizations of the Labor Day parade availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to Liliuokalani in a body, as did the native company of the National Guard.

## OFFICIALS FEAST WITH QUEEN.

At 3 o'clock Washington Place was again thronged with guests, who had been bidden to the afternoon luau. This was intended mostly for foreigners, Federal and Territorial officials, officers of the army and navy, the clergy and Hawaiians. The Queen was escorted to the tent by Judge M. M. Estee, of the United States Circuit Court. Mrs. Estee accompanied Prince David, the Queen sat between Judge Estee and Bishop Willis, of the Anglican Church. The luau passed off pleasantly, music of many kinds being rendered. Informality of dress was noticeable, and the afternoon festivity partook more of the nature of a lawn party.

It is said that never has such a wealth of feather leis been seen in many years as yesterday. Old cabinets seemed to have been rifled of their contents that the owners of these valuable leis might exhibit them. There were some made of down that are rarely, if ever, seen in public, and are valued at many hundreds of dollars. The Queen's own cabinet of leis of all descriptions was much admired.

There were many affecting scenes during the day, when some of the very oldest Hawaiians greeted Liliuokalani. All the old memories of days that had been full of inspiration to them seemed to be revived, and their eyes welled up with tears as they bowed down upon their knees. Last evening was given over to music, dancing, and general merrymaking. A custom of the old days was to announce a chiefess or person of high rank to the sovereign by employing a singer to chant their genealogy, which was continued until the greetings were given and subject were concluded. An instance of this kind yesterday—the only one of the day—occurred when Mrs. Emma De Piles made her entrance into the reception room at noon. The old chanter of the Kalakaua reign was employed for the occasion, and when the room was almost cleared of people, Mrs. De Piles entered, preceded by the chanter, who rattled off a genealogy which would have pleased the most critical. The unchallenged high chiefesses who had been as quiet as church mice when they made their obeisances, stood by their countenances wreathed in smiles at the newest claimant to royal lineage.

One woman who entered is a direct descendant of the Kamohamohas—Keoni, a tall, stately woman—who made little or no ado over her claims to royal blood. She is now old and mentally infirm, and had to be led to the reception parlor. Once inside, she "came to," however, and her dignified bearing and easy manner caused much favorable comment. She greeted the Queen as one high chiefess to another, and was cordially greeted in return. The chiefess carried out to the full extent the lessons of court etiquette which she had received earlier in life.

Among those who ably assisted Liliuokalani during the day were Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, and Mr. Edward Liliuokalani. Following is a list of those invited to the afternoon luau:

## THE NEXT STEP IN ADVANCE.

"In accordance with their desire to make sure that the city of Boston is supplied with only the best which the market affords," says the Boston Transcript, "the Boston board of election commissioners will leave Boston this afternoon for a trip of a week or ten days in which to study voting machines and their operation in the State of New York. The commissioners will first visit New York city, and then travel by easy stages to other cities of the Empire State, including Utica, Syracuse, Schenectady, and other places where voting by machine has been tried."

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The San Francisco demand for Hawaiian alligator skins is gradually increasing.

Nothing has been done as yet for the protection from the wind of travelers in the harbor.

The number of merchant vessels now in the harbor is down to thirteen, the lowest number on record for a long time.

A. E. Minnville, of Oahu plantation, arrived on the Kinai. He comes to take to Oahu a lot of Porto Ricans expected on the Colon.

Leslie McComb, formerly superintendent of the Joyful News Mission, of Honolulu, is lying seriously ill at the Hilo Hotel, suffering from nervous prostration.

A few drunken Japanese laborers engaged in a free-for-all fight at Ewa plantation Saturday night, but aside from a few bruised heads there were no serious results. No arrests were made.

A gentleman who was riding a wheel yesterday was run down by a two-horse vehicle and badly bruised. He was conveyed to his room at the Alaka House, and was attended by Dr. Herbert.

The school street bridge is about completed with the exception of the approach from the Nuuanu street side. Considerable concrete and frame work is necessary before the bridge can be opened to the public.

It is stated in the Los Angeles Herald of August 15 that an ocean-going oil-tank steamer will be put on between the Coast and Honolulu by the Mission Refining and Transportation company. The vessel will be built especially for the oil carrying trade.

The marriage of Captain Samuel Johnson, of the First Regiment, N. G. H., and Miss Olive Pearl Cameron, will take place on Tuesday evening, September 19, at the residence of Mrs. E. Williams, Chaplain Lane. Miss Alice Johnson will be the bridesmaid, and Mr. Ralph Raymond the best man.

Many of the small Portuguese and Chinese stores in the suburbs have run out of potatoes, onions, canned goods and other commodities, on account of the difficulty in obtaining supplies from San Francisco. The prevailing price of potatoes in the small stores is now four cents per pound.

There are about 200 applications for land at Commissioner Boyd's office. Most of these are from Hawaiians, who want from fifteen to twenty acres each. As Mr. Boyd thinks they will make a success as small farmers, he will probably arrange for the opening up of some valuable tracts of government land.

The committee to locate the site for the new home for incurables held a meeting yesterday, and made a trip of investigation of the various sites offered for the hospital. It has been practically decided to locate the home at Kapiolani, but the exact site has not been picked. Another meeting is to be held next week.

A big blaze near Pearl City, which was plainly visible from various parts of the city last evening, caused considerable apprehension, as it appeared to be among the cane on Oahu plantation. A telephone message from the plantation last night quieted all fears, as the red glare was simply caused by the burning of trash.

John Medeiros, a young Portuguese boy, who was returning yesterday evening from the Labor Day sports at Kapiolani Park, essayed to climb to the top of a tramcar on the way down town. When Ewa of the switch near the Hotel Annex the boy fell from the roof to the ground, striking on his head. He was picked up unconscious, and the police station was immediately telephoned. The patrol wagon responded to the call, and the unfortunate boy was conveyed to the house of his parents in the Portuguese section of Punchbowl. The youth's injuries are of the most painful character, and it is quite possible that internal harm was inflicted. The doctors attending stated that the boy was suffering from concussion of the brain.

ONE HEAD FOR ARMY

Plan to Consolidate Offices Here.

Honolulu promises to cease to be a permanent factor in the activities of the American war office. Plans are now being considered at Washington by Secretary Root, for the consolidation of all the branches of the public service here under one head, the commander of the post. This would mean that no staff officer would be sent here to succeed Major W. W. Robinson Jr., when that officer leaves the depot quartermaster-ship to go on to the Philippines, and that the hospital would become a post addition, and lose its rank as a general hospital.

These changes are in line with the new policy of the war office, which under Secretary Root may be changed materially in the methods which have governed for the past quarter of a century. The press of business which has come as a result of the military administration of the Philippines and Porto Rico, with the maintenance of the army in Cuba, has proved almost too much for the Secretary of War. That there must be so many reports from the officers who are on the staff, has been a burden which he would very willingly throw upon other shoulders by dividing the duties at headquarters. These changes would mean a strengthening of the line with a corresponding diminution of the weight of the staff. Could there be a general reformation of the office force, a change in the methods there would be not more than one-third of the reports which are now received in the office of the secretary.

The general plan would be the consolidation of the bureau or offices into, perhaps, three. This would mean that what is now the office of the adjutant general would be that of the general commanding, with the adjutant and the inspector general, in branches of the service. The supply departments, such as the quartermaster, the commissary and the pay departments, would be in another department, and the technical or scientific but rears, the engineers, the ordnance and the signal corps, would constitute a third.

The plan will not be put through without great opposition on the part of the staff of the army, as it is now organized. The contention of the staff is that the system is one which has grown up with the growth of the army, and is the best results of the thought of the soldiers of the Republic who have made the name of its citizen soldiery famous. It will be contended that the United States is the only nation which fights its battles with a volunteer army, and to place that army in the field means that the staff must be as strong as possible; that it must be most highly organized in every particular.

While the change would mean much to the general officers, there would be here, according to the present plan, a consolidation under the charge of the officer in command of the post. The feeling at Washington as regards Honolulu is that this change would be desirable, even if it would make it advisable that an officer of higher rank should be sent here in command of the troops. There is now on the way an order from General Ludington, for the transfer of Major Robinson to Manila for staff duty. It is possible that Major Taylor, surgeon in charge of the hospital, would be transferred as well, if the change is made.

## Longshoremen's Union Perfected.

The meeting of stevedores and longshoremen held a week ago last Sunday to formulate plans for the proposed Longshoremen's Union of Honolulu was productive of the desired results day before yesterday. A meeting was held in the afternoon in the old rooms of the Peniel Mission where the organization was perfected. Dues in small sums, the minimum being twenty-five cents were collected from about one hundred men. Natives and Portuguese make up a large proportion of the union, the stevedores for the Oceanic and Pacific Mail docks having become affiliated with it.

The first request of the union of the employers will be to give work to union men only. As past conditions have been greatly in favor of the stevedores, the announcement that this request is to be made may cause a divergence between the employers and employer. The leaders of the movement state they do not intend to inaugurate strikes. As the present method of obtaining workers when a vessel is coming into port is by choice on the part of the dock superintendents, the employers may look upon the organization as a method to foist men whom they do not want, upon their superintendents.

H. M. S. S. Eclipse, Hymy and Daphne left Hongkong harbor hurriedly under sealed orders. The Eclipse and Daphne, with the Glory, were at Amoy yesterday.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Menden, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Keala, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. NIGAL,  
Administrator of the Estate of Jas. Menden.  
Keala, Kauai, August 6, 1901.  
2304—Aug. 6, 12, 20, 27; Sept. 3.

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The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



# CRUSHER MUST QUIT

Board of Health and Supt. Boyd at Odds.

(From Saturday's daily.)

When James H. Boyd, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works, opens his mail this morning he will find a very interesting letter from the Board of Health. It will not be particularly brief, but it will be to the point. Concisely stated, the letter simply makes a request for the cessation of noises at the stone-crusher in the vicinity of the Oahu Insane Asylum.

The visit of the Board of Health to the asylum yesterday afternoon and the subsequent conference with Superintendent Boyd were barren of results, as far as a compromise was concerned. Immediate results were at once apparent when the members of the Board proceeded from the scene of trouble to a special meeting, where righteous indignation was poured out, and the resolution embodied in the letter to the Department of Public Works was drawn up.

An open clash between the two departments seems imminent, as the removal of the crusher, in view of the state of finances of the Public Works Department, seems impossible, while the Board of Health appears determined to force the issue, on the ground that a material injury is being done to the patients at the hospital, and unless the noises are stopped it is not unlikely that the courts will be asked to enjoin the operation of the quarries.

The visit to the hospital and quarries was made at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the party were Drs. Sloggett, Moore and Pratt, and Messrs. Smith and Auld, and they were met at the asylum by Superintendent Boyd and Assistant Superintendent Campbell. The stone-crusher has not been in operation for over a week, but Mr. Boyd, in order to accommodate the Board, had the plant started, and five or six blasts were fired for the benefit of the visitors. The result was sufficient for even the medical men were startled by the loud noises, and the incessant grinding of the crusher made every one wish for cotton to use as ear muffs. Superintendent Maister then took the party on a trip about the grounds, and showed them where boulders had fallen, making big dents in the earth, and also where rocks struck on the roof, tearing holes through the framework, which had been patched at considerable expense. The rocks from the blasts were sent flying in very close proximity to the members of the Board of Health, and the buildings could be seen shaking from the force of the explosion. In fact, the members of the Board were more than satisfied as to the truth of the charges made in Dr. Maister's letter, and some of them were of the opinion that he had not represented the conditions as strongly as should have been done. The effect on the patients when the explosions occurred were plainly noted, as some of the inmates became nervous and excited.

After the investigations had been thoroughly made the members of the entire party repaired to the land for a discussion of the problem. Dr. Sloggett stated that he was satisfied that something must be done immediately, as the existing conditions could not be allowed to continue. Superintendent Boyd did not see what could be done; the crusher could not be removed, and suggested that some other way might be found out of the difficulty. He stated that it would cost from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to remove the crushing plant, and the expenditure of such a sum was clearly impossible at present. He said that the present quarries were the best in the city, and their proximity to the city made them particularly available.

It was seen from the first that the probability of any amicable settlement of the trouble was very remote, and the discussion soon reached a point where absolutely no progress was being made. Finding this to be the case Dr. Sloggett suggested that the only thing to do was to act immediately, and the members of the Board of Health drove to the offices, where a special meeting was held.

President Sloggett called the meeting to order, and lost no time in preliminaries. "The Board is practically at issue with the Public Works Department over this matter," he said. "The question of expense for removing the crusher should not be a question for the consideration of the Board of Health. As guardians of the insane, we must stop anything that is detrimental to their health or disturbing them. My idea is to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and ask him to cease operations at the stone-crusher. You all saw and heard the blasts there this afternoon, and saw the stones flying and buildings shaking. The racket and the incessant grinding of the crusher is most detrimental not only to the insane, but to well people, and I think it should and must be stopped."

Dr. Moore said: "In my opinion the condition of the patients cannot be improved in the present state of affairs, and there is no hope for any of them under these circumstances. I think quiet can only be obtained by disassociating the quarries and the hospital. These inmates are no better off than if they were in a jail, as they can't get away from the noise. Mr. Boyd should be asked to stop the noises at once."

Mr. Smith said: "I think this is a very delicate question. The Board does not want to embarrass the Public Works Department, but at the same time we are looking out for the health of the people at the insane asylum. It

does not need a medical man to see the damage that is being done. The dents in the roof, the patients frightened at the noises, and the rocks flying all about. As a member of the Board of Health I can see no other way to do than to stop the annoyance from the quarries and crusher."

Mr. Auld: "I can hear the noises from the blasts at my house a long way off, and it seems to me that the patients at the hospital, who are in close proximity, should not be made to bear all that distress. They often become nervous, and the incessant noises are enough to weaken a man of even strong nerves. The noises should be stopped, if not in one way then in another."

Upon motion of Dr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Smith, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to write to the Superintendent of Public Works and notify him that the using of the rock-crusher, and blasting at the quarry, is a common nuisance, and is in defiance of section 142 of the Penal Code, coming under the head of intolerable noises. And that it is the opinion of the present superintendent of the insane asylum, as well as of former superintendents, that the noises are detrimental to the health of the patients, a marked exaggeration of their symptoms having been noted in many cases. Such being the case the Board of Health must respectfully request the Superintendent of Public Works to immediately discontinue both the blasting and the operation of the stone-crusher."

The secretary was also instructed to send to Superintendent Boyd a copy of the section referring to common nuisances, of which the following are the pertinent parts:

"The offense of common nuisance is the endangering of the public personal safety or health, or doing, causing or permitting, maintaining or continuing what is offensive or annoying and vexatious or plainly hurtful to the public. . . . As, for example, the carrying on a trade, manufacture or business in places so situated that others indiscreetly, who reside in the vicinity, or pass the highway or public place or resort to a school house, meeting house, or any other place of legal and usual resort or assembly, or liable to be thereby injured, annoyed, disturbed or endangered by deleterious exhalation, noxious vapors, hideous, alarming or disgusting sights, intolerable noise or otherwise."

The Board thereupon adjourned, and Secretary Campbell immediately complied with the instructions of the meeting, and wrote and sent the letter to Mr. Boyd. What the latter will do in the premises is extremely problematical. As he has not received the letter yet he, of course, can take no action, and the whole matter may now be presented to the Executive Council. As there are no funds with which to obey the request of the Board of Health, the stone-crusher could not be removed in any event, unless some other arrangement should be made. The Board is determined to free the patients from the annoyance of the blasts and flying stones, as it is believed that all chances of recovery are precluded by the proximity of the crusher. It would cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000 to remove the hospital, so that seems even more impossible. It is intimated that unless the order of the Board to cease operations is obeyed, other steps may be taken and proceedings begun on the ground that the crusher is a common nuisance within the meaning of the statute as quoted above. In that event an injunction to prevent its operation may be asked. It is hoped by the members that the trouble may be settled without recourse to further proceedings, and that the request sent to Superintendent Boyd will be observed.

## Cost of Transport Service.

Twenty million dollars scattered broadcast in San Francisco is a sum sufficient in size to produce effective results among the merchants and tradespeople of the city. General Oscar F. Long, superintendent of the Army transport service in San Francisco, will show to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, that this amount has been disbursed in the maintenance of the transport service there alone.

An idea of the enormous cost of transporting troops, to say nothing of the general expenses of war, may be gathered from the fact that the cost of transporting a soldier from San Francisco to Manila is shown to be \$136; for a cabin passenger \$56. The capacities of the transports that come into this port vary from 1200 to 2000 passengers, but if only 1000 passengers—100 cabin and 900 soldiers—were transported each trip across the two ships coming and the two ships going each month, the cost at the end of the year will show approximately \$3,076,800 expended, 52,800 passengers having been transported.

The above figures will not cover the number of passengers carried by the transports during the past year, as two armies have crossed the Pacific during that time, first the volunteer Army that was brought home and the regulars who have taken their places.

Another big item in the expenses of these ships is the coal consumption. The Meade, which arrived in Honolulu last night, will burn on an average 110 tons per day for twenty-five days. That alone is an item of \$7,000.

General Long's report will be very explicit when completed, but will not be ready for publication until it has been compiled with the annual report of the Quartermaster-General of the Army. This branch of the transport service has been most carefully organized, and is considered by higher officials a credit to the service.

## A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

# FIRE AND DROUGHT RAVAGE THE ENTIRE HAMAKUA COAST

HAMAKUA, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1901.

Editor Gazette: Dear Sir: The drought is having a most disastrous effect throughout the Hamakua district, and is causing a great deal of suffering among the cattle, and loss to everybody. There are 4,000 head of cattle and 500 horses on the Horner's ranch that are suffering for water. And water is scarce everywhere, and is getting scarcer every day. It is so scarce in fact that it is difficult to get one's clothes washed, and it begins to look as if there will not be even enough for drinking purposes. The heat is also so intense that the cane is getting burnt up, and if anything is to be saved it will have to be ground at once. Most of the mills are starting on next year's crop, with the hope of getting something out of it before it dies. At Kukaia about all the water is gone, and if any grinding is done it will have to be done by using salt water in every thing, which is rather a risky thing with these types of boilers.

A few springs and deep wells are all that we have for the entire district and it is feared that they cannot begin to supply the demand, after all of the cisterns are empty. And there are very few but what are empty now. Coffee is also suffering for want of water and many of the young trees will die. But the greatest loss will be in consequence of the lack of water for washing, and curing the coffee; and which will mean the loss of the entire crop to most planters. Mr. J. M. Horner, it is said, will lose over 500 bags, and everybody will lose more or less of their crop. In fact almost everywhere the coffee is dying, or rotting on the trees with no hope whatever of saving it. The fire is still raging in the forest, and in places has gone through and is now burning up.

# GOLD FOR PASTURAGE BUT BAD FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS

Kohala, Aug. 30, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: I understand that a pasturage grass has recently been introduced into these islands, commonly known as Para grass, and that it is being freely distributed.

The original home of this grass is reported to be the northern portion of Para.

This grass was introduced into the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, some thirty or more years ago, for the same purpose, and its excellent qualities for the feeding and fattening of stock cannot be disputed as it is probably the grass par excellence for this purpose.

It may be well, however, to sound a note of warning regarding the habits of this grass, and the serious consequences which will ensue should it ever obtain a foothold in our cane lands, or in any land devoted to cultivation. In the first place its roots penetrate to a depth of from one to five feet, principally the latter. And as it is a grass which grows from joints when it once gets a secure foot or rather foothold, it is almost impossible to eradicate it.

## OLAA LAND CONDITIONS

More Favorable Terms Are Now Granted to the Small Proprietors.

Quite a number of persons who bought land in the new Olaa tract, now known as Elberon, last year, have found the conditions, coupled with the expense of clearing, more than they cared to assume.

In nearly every instance the lots sold for more than the upset price and when the last tract was disposed of under the right of purchase lease plan at the upset price, the land holders of the first lots sold decided to petition the Government for a modification of the conditions on which they had secured the lots.

Dr. Charles R. Blake, who holds lot number 32, and which he has begun to clear, was the first to write to Commissioner Boyd, and in answer to his letter he received the following:

Dr. Chas. R. Blake,

Olaa, Puna, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 2nd inst., asking if it cannot be so arranged that the terms and conditions under which you are now occupying Lot 32, in New Olaa Tract, be more readily fulfilled and suggesting whether it would be well to relinquish all claim on said lot, same becoming vacant, and immediately thereafter filing an application under the conditions of the Land Act of 1895 (presumably you mean Right of Purchase Lease), and to say in reply that it has been decided that we will accept such surrenders of agreements known as Special Agreement and allowing such persons so surrendering to file on lots that he or they may have occupied under Right of Purchase Lease system. It is also further provided that all interest paid by such persons shall also become forfeited by the Government.

Yours respectfully,

E. S. BOYD,

Commissioner of Public Lands.

est of persons in the land, and already some who had decided to give up their holdings are now looking around for men willing to take contracts for clearing. Under the right of purchase lease the interest is eight per cent per annum, against six per cent under the special agreement plan, but it is understood, though not so stated in the Commissioner's letter, that the land may be had at the upset price, as was the case in the disposal of the balance of the lots the other day, and while the revenue to the Government may not be so large, it will insure a good class of settlers occupying the land.

Some of the holders believe that enough land can be cleared within a year to guarantee planting one thousand acres

Horner and Parker's ranch and it is thought that it will do a great deal of damage.

The fires do not, however, spread in the forest quite as much as we had feared, and it is hoped that quite a portion of them may be saved. The latest news is that Kukaia is to have a deep well sunk at once.

OBSERVER.

## ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Hawaii Herald says: The fire is still raging in the timber mauka of Kukaia and there is absolutely no water on Horner's ranch. They sent fifty-two horses to Hilo on Tuesday and more on Wednesday in order to have them where water may be obtained.

Already more than 20,000 acres of forest have been burned and the fire is still raging. It is now working over toward the Parker lands on one side and the Okaia plantation on the other. Many acres of cane belonging to Kukaia plantation have been destroyed and the plantation company has already spent \$5,000 fighting the fire and keeping it from making further inroads. As the fire is now almost entirely on property owned by the Territory the people in Hamakua feel that the Government should bear some of the expense of extinguishing it. When Governor Dole was in Hilo he was telephoned regarding this and his answer was to the effect that the residents might put it out and depend upon the Territory to help defray the expense.

The Horner's have been obliged to ship about 100 head of horses to Hilo on account of lack of water here. Many of their horses and cattle have died for the want of water and it is to save the balance that they are sent over to Hilo. There is no indication of rain and between the fires and the heat from the sun the ground is literally burning up.

A joint may lie in the sun for weeks, and when a little rain, or moisture comes in contact, it quickly springs into life. It is also a creeping and climbing grass, and when not eaten or cut down, it will climb, if it has anything to adhere to, one hundred and more feet in height. It is therefore deadly to trees and forests.

While residing in the West Indies more particularly on the island of Trinidad, I knew of several gentlemen who became bankrupt, and lost their estates through this grass taking possession of their canefields before its damaging habits were thoroughly understood or proper means taken to eradicate it or keep it under.

As it is not a seeding grass there is not much danger of its being indiscriminately sown. I would, however, advise great vigilance, in keeping it out of cultivated lands, which can easily be done, if the grass is removed, roots and all, while it is still young.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

THOS. S. KAY.

In case. This will be done, however, only on condition that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Olaa Sugar Company for harvesting the crop. It has been stated by Mr. Thurston in the past that if sufficient area is planted the mill company will extend tracks so that the product may be taken to the mill in the cars of the company. If the plan of the lot holders can be carried out the result will mean that the quantity of cane ground at the Olaa mill will be considerably augmented. In order to fully comply with the conditions homes must be erected, and it is safe to say that under these more favorable terms they will be built and occupied by the present holders. With trains running at convenient hours, Olaa will be the dwelling place of some Hilo business men.—Hawaii Herald.

## RECEPTION TO VISITING TEXANS

LIHUE, Kauai, Aug. 31.—Last Tuesday evening, August 27, a reception was given by Mrs. W. H. Rice Sr., to the Rev. and Mrs. Hyde, of Texas, who are visiting Mother Rice, an aunt of the Rev. Mr. Hyde.

At 8 o'clock the guests commenced to arrive, and very soon the three spacious reception rooms which were artistically decorated with red, yellow and white, respectively, were well filled. The land and verandas being a favorite resort of the young people. During the evening vocal and instrumental solos were rendered by Miss Rice, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Alexander and Mr. De Lacey, and at intervals a number of Hawaiian girls, occupying one end of the veranda, made sweet music on their stringed instruments. At 10 o'clock, in a pavilion of flags erected in the grounds, spread with mats and illuminated by Chinese lanterns, a dainty collation was served. The costumes of the ladies were especially charming, rivalled only by the artistic decorations, which characterized the evening. In the absence of the usual reception's formality, due, of course, to the easy grace and cordiality of the hostess.

## A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagwell, Mo. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific will be president of the Southern Pacific upon the resignation of C. M. Hays.

# A TEST OF WHITE MEN

An Old-Time Labor Experiment on Maui.

MAUI, Aug. 31.—Appropos of an article printed in an Advertiser of last week in which it was stated that the white men that worked at Ewa plantation were the first purely American colony ever introduced into the islands, Maui, not Oahu, should have the honor of the first experiment with white labor. In 1879 Capt. James McKee, owner and manager of Ulupalakua sugar plantation, commissioned D. C. Humphreys, ex-judge of Amador County, California, to import a company of white laborers. This was done. Judge Humphreys bringing seventeen Americans to Hawaii on the steamer Moses Taylor that same year.

At Ulupalakua these eighteen men called themselves the American Cane Cultivating Co., with D. C. Humphreys as foreman, and they named the little village, which Capt. McKee had constructed especially for them, Lincolnville.

A contract for ten years was made and signed by which Capt. McKee was to furnish them with land, tools, seed-cane, etc., and pay them so much per ton on sugar raised by them. They were to manage their own affairs the plantation-owner advancing and charging them with the money expended for expenses to the islands, for furniture, and for food, clothing, etc., until two years had elapsed, which was the period requisite for a crop of cane to mature at Ulupalakua.

Before the two years had gone by, however, only one man of the eighteen remained to reap the benefit of his labor and that was James Anderson, the present postmaster of Makawao, who stayed for ten years at Ulupalakua, becoming assistant manager.

The reasons for the failure of the colony are various. It was not on account of heat, for the climate of Ulupalakua is much cooler than that of Ewa. Some of the men did not like the clause in the contract which prohibited bringing intoxicating liquors on the premises. Others thought that the \$75 or \$100 per month which they might have obtained had they remained, was too small a return for their hard work. It should be recalled that in 1870 and for twenty years later white men received extremely high wages in all occupations on the islands. Another fact which will act as an explanation is that most of those who contracted with Capt. McKee were addicted to a roving life.

Perhaps it would not come amiss to mention the eighteen names inasmuch as the Lincolnville experiment forms an important episode in Maui plantation history. They were: Judge D. C. Humphreys, James Anderson, J. V. Kerr, Samuel Gaze, Jas. Drisdale, Rob. McKinnon, O. G. Humphreys, Henry Taylor, Robert Adams, G. J. Lansing, Jos. Mitchell, Augustus Campbell, Richard Howard, H. S. Knowles, T. J. Wilkinson, R. W. Mateer, Jack Lewis, and Marcellus Newton.

Most of the eighteen Americans returned to the mainland, though J. V. Kerr is a resident of Wailuku, and James Anderson resides in Makawao. Marcellus Newton committed suicide while port surveyor of Kahului and Jack Lewis died at the settlement at Molokai.

## TAUGHT BIRDS TO SING TUNES.

An oldtime Philadelphia barber trained dozens of young canaries to sing tunes, and some of them had quite extensive repertoires. He used to have a little hand organ that played "Yankee Doodle," "Home, Sweet Home," "Dixie" and other familiar melodies. With the aid of this he would spend hours with his birds, displaying a patience that was little short of marvelous. Gradually the birds would acquire the various airs until they would sing them, without the accompaniment of the organ. Many persons were attracted to the shop by these birds, and when a good offer was made he would sell them. He never, however, got \$1,200 for one, or anything approaching that sum.

## McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 15, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,  
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.  
Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 6931

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pump truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare

hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.  
Four hundred CANE CARS.  
Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.  
Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.  
Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.  
This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.  
The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

## JUST PUBLISHED!

By the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, a

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containing brief sketches of 133 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 133 of them.

The book is 9 1/2 x 12 inches, has 110 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 3 pounds.

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Picture Wire	Spring Balances
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Machine Oil	Bird Cage Springs
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Silver Polish	Harness Soap
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Silex	Chamois Skins
Butcher Steels	Meat Choppers
Ice Chippers	Butcher's Cleavers
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Scissors	Wire Door Mats
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## NEW BONDS FOR ROAD

### Hilo Railway Will Consolidate All Issues.

ALL the holders of the bonds of the Hilo Railroad Company having signified their approval of the plan, the bonds will be replaced by new bonds, the trust deed covering the entire road and the terminal facilities at Hilo. This new deed will be to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent bonds, which will be transferred to the holders of the old debentures.

This deal, which is the result of one of the many financial transactions of B. F. Dillingham while on the Coast last, will mean much for the development of the Hilo terminals of the new railroad. The bonds which will be replaced by the new issue are now in two sets. One is covered by a deed of trust based upon the main line of the road, known as the Hilo and Puna division. The amount of these bonds is \$450,000. The Olaa division, which is the shorter line running through the Olaa plantation, and to within eight or nine miles of the Volcano House, is bonded in the sum of \$150,000.

The deal by which the new bonds take the place of the original issue contemplates the selling of at least half of the surplus of \$400,000, or perhaps a total of nearly \$850,000, for the purpose of developing the property of the company at Hilo. This development will take the form of a line through Hilo to the Hilo mill, formerly the Portuguese Mill Company's plant, and possibly a branch to the Waialea mill. There will be two bridges over the Waialea river necessary in the improvement, and the branches will comprise one to the projected docks, and a belt line around the harbor to Waihanu street with a station of the road in the business center of the city.

The new docks, the company to build which is entirely a Hilo corporation, will be a much-needed improvement and will involve the expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$60,000, the dock to be 800 feet long. This work, while not to be commenced for several months yet, means the consolidation of several important interests in the mercantile line. The Hilo Railroad Company does not intend to dominate the enterprise, though it has subscribed for a majority of the stock at present and will furnish much of the money for the building of the docks and warehouses. The line of the railroad will run out onto the new docks so as to make the handling of merchandise as easy as possible, with as little expense to the shipper, as well.

The issuance of the new bonds will take place at once, now that the majority of the holders of the old issues have signified their approval of the plan. There will be about \$50,000 held in the treasury, authorized but unissued, so that in the event of any improvement being deemed necessary it may be undertaken at once. The money is ready for the company as soon as the bonds are put on the market.

## COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

There were two divorce suits of an interesting nature before Judge Gear yesterday during the noon session.

In the first, Maria Pakikupu vs. Bernabe Pakikupu, separation was asked on the ground that the defendant was afflicted with an incurable disease (depression), and had been confined at Molokai since 1898. The summons had been served upon the defendant at the settlement, and he had prepared his own answer, writing it in Hawaiian on a plain piece of brown paper.

He set up as grounds for defense that the marriage had been celebrated by a Catholic priest, according to the Catholic religion and the laws of God, and that the Catholic church permits of no divorce.

In answer to the contention that the divorce should be granted because of leprosy, he replied that it has never been proven that leprosy is an incurable disease.

Third, he argues that whoever has been joined by the laws of God and the Catholic church, cannot be torn apart by any law of man.

The court heard the evidence of the complainant, and also that of Secretary Charles, of the Board of Health, who testified to the records as showing the defendant had been sent to Molokai. Judge Gear granted the divorce, holding that leprosy was an incurable disease.

### THE QUEEN IS SUED.

Another suit was instituted yesterday by Ane Hilo vs. Liliuokalani to restrain a foreclosure of mortgage, and a temporary injunction was granted against the Queen by Judge Gear to prevent the sale of the property. In the petition it is alleged that D. M. Hatch gave a mortgage to F. M. Hatch for \$75 in 1870, at 16 per cent, which was in 1881 assigned to defendant. The plaintiff further alleges that she has paid the amount of the claim, and that Liliuokalani has no claim to the property. She further alleges:

"That it has recently come to the knowledge of the plaintiff that said mortgages were not discharged, and that the said Liliuokalani fraudulently, with intent to cheat and defraud plaintiff, and without the knowledge of this plaintiff, or said D. M. Hatch, procured an assignment to her of the said mortgages heretofore described, whereas it was the duty of the said Liliuokalani to pay the amounts secured by the said mortgages and procure a cancellation thereof, as she had previously agreed to do."

Georgia claims a man ninety-two years old, who never cast a vote or ran for office. He has, therefore, a good deal to learn yet, but it is, perhaps, as Frank Stanton suggests, fortunate for the old gentleman that his name is limited.

## SIXTO LOPEZ TELLS WHAT HIS PEOPLE DEMAND OF US



SIXTO LOPEZ

SENOR SIXTO LOPEZ, who is at present making a short stay in this city, is on his way home from an extensive trip to the States, where he has given many lectures, and issued numerous pamphlets in behalf of the Filipino people. On his trip he has visited Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, besides many cities of less importance. Senor Sixto is a native Filipino, a Tagal, from Balayan, Luzon. He was the friend and confidant of the Filipino martyr, Dr. Jose Rizal, and when Rizal was banished to Mindanao he would have shared the same fate had he not submitted to a voluntary exile in Hongkong. Thence he came to America, and finally proceeded to England and the Continent, where he visited France, Italy, Germany and Holland. Three years ago, after returning to Hongkong, he was secretary to the Filipino commission to Washington, having received his appointment from Aguinaldo.

Senor Lopez was educated at the Ateneo Municipal, a Jesuit college affiliated with the Royal University of Manila, and belongs to the best class of people in the province.

Prior to his contemplated departure for the Philippines Senor Lopez desired to visit Cuba, with the intention of getting a view of the situation there. He has since published several pamphlets on this subject.

It was in 1898 that Mr. Lopez was in America on the commission, but as the hostilities began shortly after that the work of the commission ceased. Since that time Mr. Lopez has not held any official position, but has labored in many ways in the behalf of his people.

The main aim of Senor Lopez' work has been to obtain independence for the Filipinos, by giving certain concessions to the United States. These concessions are to be coaling stations, basis for military and naval as well as trade corporations, and whatever rights, which might be considered necessary to safeguard the interests of America.

While Senor Lopez did not wish to say that the scheme devised by the Taft commission was not good in many respects, yet he considered it unfair to the Filipinos, and wishes that, instead of this commission, work upon an independent self-government could be begun upon the same plans as are now in operation in Cuba.

If an elected constitutional commission could be formed the powers of government could be taken over from the American authorities. In the meanwhile until such a government had been established the military authorities could remain, and all questions cropping up could be settled. As to the teachers, which have lately gone over to those islands, they would be given the choice of going home to the States or serving under the new government.

Senor Lopez had taken his scheme of government to several European diplomats, who have approved of it, and while in the States he has been aided by such men as William J. Bryan, Senator Hoar, Edward Atkinson and the Boston Anti-Imperialist League.

The dread which he has of annexation as a mere American colony has led him to go very deep into the question of the capacity of the Filipino for self-government, showing for instance in his speech in Philadelphia that there were very few Filipinos who could not read and

write at the time of the first Spanish occupation, and that Manila already had a university several years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

The Senor speaks in no euphemistic tones of many of the late works on the Philippines, as for instance that of Dean Worcester. These works, he claims, are in most cases gotten up merely for gain, the authors having no authentic information about his people, and very often making the grossest misstatements, either from ignorance or from wilful deception. He therefore has spared himself no effort to give a true impression of his countrymen to the American people.

Yesterday the Advertiser sent in the following questions to Mr. Lopez and got the appended answers:

1. Will peace be established soon?  
2. What then? Will Filipinos ask to have the islands admitted as Territories?  
3. How would the colonial form suit them?

4. Would free trade with the United States be to Philippine advantage?

5. How are Americans regarded by intelligent Filipinos?

6. What is Filipino opinion about Protestant missionary work in the archipelago?

1. You must ask the United States administration. The Filipinos are and always have been ready for peace. It is certain that permanent peace will never be established until Philippine independence is obtained.

2. There will be government with the consent of the governed. It is very unlikely that the Filipinos will ever "ask to have the islands admitted as Territories."

3. Colonial government will never suit a people who aspire to be independent. Such a form of government is suitable only for a people who desire colonial government, and it is impossible to make a people desire what they do not want. You cannot love that which you hate, and you cannot be made to love it by force of arms!

4. Yes. And it would be an advantage to the United States also, but not to those Americans who are engaged in the production of sugar and tobacco. Monopolies thrive best under protective tariff.

5. Just the same as they are regarded by other intelligent people. We respect the good and suspect the bad. And we regard the American who tries to get more of the earth's surface than he is justly entitled to just in the same manner as we regard the man who tries to get more of another person's goods than he is entitled to. We think that it is just as bad to take a country by force as to take a watch by force. We have the same detestation of the one act as the other. By this you will see how we regard the American who tries to take our country or our watch. But for the American people generally we have respect and admiration, and we shall always be glad to imitate them when they do right.

6. The Filipinos have had more than enough of missionaries. We have about nine millions of Roman Catholics in the Philippines, and it is a good thing to convert them to Protestantism, then it would be a good thing to convert the eighteen millions of Catholics in the United States. But we should be glad if the missionaries would give some other country a turn—Hawaii for instance!

Raymer Sharp, an examiner in the appraiser's store of the local custom house, has been recommended by Special Agent Jay C. Cummings for the position of examiner in chief of the Honolulu custom house. Cummings found the unexpected amount of business done at that port had resulted in tangling up the liquidation of entries, as no appraiser had been provided, and that an experienced chief was required to facilitate business. The appointment will be a promotion in civil service lines from a salary of \$1,600 to \$2,400 per annum.—Chronicle.

The widening Beretania street, between Nuuanu and Smith, is under way.

## THE USEFUL PAPAYA

### Tree of the Tropics of Great Value.

ONE of the most useful, and yet least appreciated plants in the world, is the common Papaya (Carya Papaya). Over this, to us so well known tree, the botanists have quarrelled extensively, some saying it is an old plant, a survival from prehistoric ages, so to speak; while some maintain that it is an entirely new plant, trying to establish itself. Again some say that it belongs to the Euphorbiaceae; others maintain, it is of a class entirely to itself. Practically the only use of it now made, is of its fruit, which in appearance and flavor somewhat resembles the banana. One German chemist, Dr. Merck & Co., in Darmstadt, extracts the white fluid, which exudes from the green fruit, under the name of Papain. This fluid has a great digestive value. Of far more local interest, however, are the various benefits which the small tropical farmer can derive from this plant.

It has been said that the juice contained in the green fruit has a digestive power. This seems to be true however not of the fruit, but of the leaves of the other parts of the tree. The story, that if you hang the venerable tough hen up in a Papaya tree, it will turn into a tender spring chicken, is a story which has provoked much derision. It is true nevertheless; the natives offer wrap squids, which certainly are the acme of toughness, in the leaves of this tree, and thereby reduce them to quite a palatable tenderness.

The greatest value of the papaya however is as a fodder for pigs. After extensive experiments it has become evident that as a fattener the ripe fruit is hard to excel. As a matter of fact, we have seen hogs, which were fed exclusively on papayas, fatten so rapidly, that their ration had to be considerably reduced. On an average it will take about twenty trees per head. The papaya fruits all the year round, and as it during certain months bears quite considerably less than usual, twenty trees may be considered as a safe estimate.

The great difficulty with planting papaya trees lies in the fact that there are male and female as well as hermaphrodite trees. If the trees thus are planted one for every fifteen feet, the planter is certain to get at least half the portion of his trees males, and consequently unproductive plants. One male will be found sufficient for forty females. The bisexual trees are scarcer than either of the monosexual kind. Another drawback in planting comes from the fact, that the papaya will not grow true from seed. If you plant seed from one of the larger, oblong, purple variety, you may get trees with small round fruits, and vice versa. Likewise if seed from a bisexual tree is planted, the result will in very many cases be either male alone or female alone. It has therefore been found a good plan, to plant the seed in boxes; after the plants have reached a height of about six inches, they can be transplanted. It will be well to hoe up the ground, where they are to be placed, in a diameter of about three to four feet; if three or four trees are planted in each place, the planter will be able to select the female trees, just leaving enough males to effect the pollination.

This plan may cost some more labor, but it will be found to be more profitable in the end, than planting a single tree for each space, and supporting a large surplus of unproductive males. Where papaya growing is done on a larger scale, for instance for feeding a piggery, it will be found, that tapping of the trees will make them branch out to an enormous extent, each fresh branch bearing as plentifully as the original top of the tree. The writer remembers, to have seen a tree, treated in this way, having twenty-seven bearing branches. Of course this unnatural growth seriously affects the longevity of the tree, it being probable that it will only live six or seven years; but the enormous multiple of fruits amply pays for the labor of replanting.

Not only is the papaya valuable as a foodstuff for pigs, it is likewise a very valuable fodder for chickens and ducks. This, added to the palatability of the fruit as well fresh as baked or green (cooked green it tastes very much like summer squash), makes it a source of income which ought not to be overlooked by the homesteader and rancher.

### CONSUL CANAVARRO'S RETURN. Is Expected to Reach Honolulu by November.

Senhor A. de S. Canavarro, who for almost a generation has been the representative of the Portuguese Government here, is now on his way to his old home in Portugal. Some time ago Senhor Canavarro went to San Francisco for his health, and while there he was again taken ill. He was in communication with his Government, and on account of his condition his leave of absence was extended. He quite recovered and gained his strength, his old friends who saw him in San Francisco saying that he was in better health than for many years before. The Lisbon Government gave him an opportunity to visit the capital, after an absence of twenty years, and he took it at once, and is now on the way. He is expected to stay in Lisbon for a month at least, and Mr. W. M. Giffard, who saw him off in San Francisco, said yesterday that he expects to see him back in Honolulu by the first of November. George de S. Canavarro, son of the Consul, returned in the Sonoma and will resume his studies at Panahou when the fall term opens.

### General Smith Going Home.

General James F. Smith, formerly colonel of the First California Volunteers, and now associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, is supposed to be on his way to San Francisco. His wife has received a letter from him in which he said that he had obtained a three months' leave of absence, and would embark for San Francisco early in August. The transport Hancock left Manila on August 4.



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FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.			FOR SAN FRANCISCO.		
GAELIC	SEPT. 3	DORIC	SEPT. 13		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 13		
CHINA	SEPT. 15	PERU	SEPT. 21		
DORIC	SEPT. 15	COPTIC	OCT. 1		
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 27	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8		
PERU	OCT. 4	PERKING	OCT. 15		
COPTIC	OCT. 12	GAELIC	OCT. 22		
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 20	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1		
PERKING	NOV. 7	DORIC	NOV. 9		
GAELIC	NOV. 14	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 26		
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	PERU	DEC. 3		
CHINA	NOV. 30	COPTIC	DEC. 10		
DORIC	DEC. 7				
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18				

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

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## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, August 30.  
Str. James Makee, Tulett, from Kapa-  
paa, Anahola, and Kilauea, at 3:30 a.  
m., with twenty-eight packages sun-  
dries.  
Str. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii.  
Saturday, August 31.  
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaiian  
ports.  
Str. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and  
way ports.  
Str. Neeau, from Hawaii.  
Am. bk. Abbey Palmer, Johnson,  
forty-one days from Newcastle.  
Str. bk. Santa, Stronmar, fifty-seven  
days from Junin, Chile. Nitrate for  
Hawaiian Fertilizer Company.  
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai  
ports.  
P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, from  
Port Los Angeles, with Porto Rican  
laborers.  
C. & A. S. S. Moana, Carey, from  
Victoria.

Sunday, September 1.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from  
Kauai.  
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui.  
Str. Nihau, from Anahola.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, August 30.  
Schr. Lady, for Koolau, at 5 p. m.  
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu  
ports, at 7 a. m.  
Str. James Makee, Tulett, for Kapa-  
paa and Anahola, at 5 p. m.  
Sp. Emily Reed, Baker, for San Fran-  
cisco, p. m.

Saturday, August 31.  
C. & A. S. S. Moana, Carey, for the  
Colonies.  
Am. sp. St. Nicholas, Brown, for the  
Sound in ballast.  
Str. Kaulani, Dower, for Hawaii  
ports.  
Schr. Lady, for Waimanalo.  
Am. sp. J. B. Brown, Knight, for the  
Sound.

Sunday, September 1.  
Am. brgt. Tanner, Newhall, for the  
Sound.  
Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for  
San Francisco.  
P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, for  
Port Los Angeles, 5 p. m.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

August 24. Jno. Emmeluth to H. Ar-  
mitage; interest in R. P. 7103, kul. 7364.  
Interest in R. P. 4497, kul. 8529, North  
Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$260.

C. S. Desky and wife to C. E. Dwight;  
piece land (15,291 26-100 square feet),  
Villa Franca addition, Waiakae, Hilo,  
Hawaii. Consideration \$650.

Wm. A. Keys to P. McRae; Grant  
4488 (22.72 acres), Oahu, Puna, Hawaii.  
Consideration \$4,268.50.

J. R. Wilson and wife to G. S. Mc-  
Kenzie; piece of land (479-100 acres),  
Kalepelepe, Hilo, Hawaii. Considera-  
tion \$10,000.

August 26. Chang Chong to M. Ho-  
kukela; piece of land, Puuoe, Hilo, Ha-  
waii. Consideration \$600.

M. Hokukela and wife, Kapu, to T. K.  
Lalakea; R. P. 23, ap. 2 (74-100 acre),  
Puuoe, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration  
\$1,400.

Yahilo and wife to Wm. Fernandez;  
patent 4480 (15 77-100 acres), Ahualoa,  
Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$700.  
Kawelo and wife, Maka, to J. P.  
Mendonca; one-sixth interest in R. P.  
1917, kul. 1347, west corner of Hotel  
and Smith streets, Honolulu, Oahu.  
Consideration \$600.  
Kaulawa and husband to Jno. De  
Costa Amorina; R. P. 4494, kul. 10106  
(2 30-100 acres), Hianaholi, Kailua, Ko-  
na, Hawaii. Consideration \$62.50.

## Porto Ricans Arrive on the Colon.

Two hundred Porto Rican field la-  
borers arrived Saturday on the Pacific  
Mail steamship Colon, from Port Los  
Angeles, and will be distributed on Oahu  
plantations. They were landed at the  
Quarantine wharf, although the quaran-  
tine and bathing to which the laborers  
were formerly subjected here has been  
dispensed with owing to the methods  
employed by the Porto Rican health  
authorities. The Porto Ricans  
were in fairly good condition on arriv-  
al here, and will no doubt thrive well  
in this climate. The Colon departed  
again for Port Los Angeles yesterday  
afternoon at 5 o'clock, to obtain a sec-  
ond consignment of laborers. The  
steamship City of Para is expected  
next week, from the same port, with  
a large number of Porto Ricans. Yes-  
terday afternoon one of the Porto Ri-  
cans, whose name was not known to the  
Colon's surgeon, was transferred to  
the Queen's Hospital for treatment.  
He is suffering from pneumonia and  
malaria, and is a very sick man. The  
police patrol wagon was used to con-  
vey the patient from the vessel to the  
hospital.

## FLAG AND CONSTITUTION.

Judge Estee will wrestle this afternoon  
with the same problem which has been  
puzzling the Circuit Court and the Jus-  
tices of the Supreme Court for several  
weeks—the legality of the convictions in  
Hawaii during the transition period.  
Oahu, one of the Kakuhi rioters, is to  
be the instrument of the solution of the  
"constitution and flag" riddle in the  
Federal Court. Attorneys Davis and  
Brooks having applied for a writ of ha-  
beas corpus in his behalf. They contend  
that he is illegally imprisoned, having  
been convicted by a majority verdict,  
which, it is alleged, is clearly contrary  
to the constitution. The question Judge  
Estee will have to decide is whether or  
not convictions by unanimous verdict  
became necessary with the passage of  
the Newlands resolution, and if, there-  
fore, the prisoner is entitled to release.  
The proceeding in the Federal Court is  
entirely separate and distinct from the  
habeas corpus case in Circuit and Su-  
preme Court.

## The Lantana Blight.

If the blight which has attacked the  
lantana on Maui proves potent in de-  
stroying that noxious plant, it will prove  
a blessing, and should be more thor-  
oughly diffused. Thousands of acres of good  
grass lands have been rendered utterly  
worthless by the spread of lantana, and  
there is no other practicable means of  
eradicating lantana. True, there is some  
danger of other classes of plants being  
injured by the blight, coffee for instance,  
but there are only four small coffee  
plantations on Maui, and they are work-  
ed at a loss, owing to the cheap price  
which coffee brings. Unless some more  
urgent reason for fighting the blight can  
be given than any heretofore suggested,  
the government should keep its hands  
off and encourage land-owners in their  
efforts to get rid of lantana.—Maui  
News.

TWO WERE  
SHOT DEADWaialua the Scene  
of a Double  
Tragedy.

A young Hawaiian by name Kealo-  
ha shot and killed Maria Kalamakee, a  
middle aged woman, at Waialua last  
Saturday, and after shooting ineffect-  
ually at two other persons took his own  
life.

The shooting of the woman took place  
between the hours of 7 and 8 a. m.  
Kealooha went to the woman's house,  
which is close to the Kaupoo bridge and  
near the old Halstead premises, and  
after driving the other inmates of the  
house away, shot Mrs. Kalamakee with  
a revolver.

Word of the shooting was brought to  
Dr. Hubert Wood, and he and Shoel  
Orme of Waialua plantation, proceeded  
to the scene of the tragedy. Thinking  
that they might be able to render as-  
sistance to the injured woman. Dr.  
Wood and his companion approached the  
house, but as soon as they got as far  
as the lanai Kealooha fired a couple  
of shots at them, one of which missed  
its mark by only a small margin. After  
the two turned back and awaited the  
arrival of the sheriff.

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox with a  
posse and a warrant of arrest soon ar-  
rived and after placing a guard round  
the house advanced toward himself.  
He had not gone far before Kealooha  
took a shot at him. Seeing that the  
murderer had the drop on him Cox re-  
treated and telephoned to High Sheriff  
Brown for advice and assistance.

The High Sheriff sent word to guard  
the house, give the man an hour or so  
in which to surrender, but to capture  
him dead or alive before dark.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon  
Deputy Sheriff Cox called upon Kealo-  
ha to surrender. No response being  
forthcoming he again approached the  
house, carrying a mattress in front of  
him for a shield. When he had got to  
within twenty yards of the house Kealo-  
ha fired two more shots, one of which  
struck the mattress. Then he fired the  
final shot which ended his life.

The man and the woman were found  
lying dead on the floor. On a table was  
found a will, written beside the body of  
the dead woman. It was drawn up in  
the Hawaiian language and bequeathed  
all Kealooha's property and real estate  
to his son and daughter.

A coroner's jury was summoned and  
visited the scene of the double tragedy.  
They will meet today.

Kealooha was a well-to-do resident of  
Waialua and was 28 years of age. Maria  
Kalamakee was between 35 and 40 years  
of age, had been twice married and had  
several children. Her first husband was  
Kaapua and her second marriage was  
with Kalamakee, who is a lawyer and  
judge.

She is a sister of Representative Ke-  
li and her family reside in this city.  
Previous to her murder Kealooha had  
been paying her attentions. A week  
ago Mrs. Kalamakee refused to have  
anything to do with him and it is  
thought that it is this which prompted  
Kealooha to his rash act.

The shooting was done with a Colt's  
revolver.

PRINCE DAVID  
GETS HIS BIRDSGives a Bond and the Collector  
Makes Him Custodian of  
the Live Stock.

Prince David Kawananakoa, under  
bonds of \$15, is the official custodian of  
the cage full of weaver birds and the two  
true kangaroos sent to him by his brother  
from Australia. Meanwhile on the  
next ship for the Coast will go a letter  
to the Department of Agriculture, asking  
if the species are dangerous, so much so  
that they must not be permitted to stay  
in the country, even as pets or in con-  
finement.

It was only after much discussion and  
the reception from Agent Smith of the  
Agricultural Department, of a letter  
bearing upon the matter, that the cus-  
todians were able to make this dis-  
position of the specimens, and thus leave  
the matter to wait upon Washington.  
When the communication of Jared Smith  
was in Collector Stackable's hands, there  
was a consultation and the beasts and  
birds were appraised. The total value of  
the entire shipment was placed at \$75.50.  
This made it necessary to give a double  
bond and this was done. Immediately  
the two cages were conveyed to Vaikiki,  
and there the little things were given the  
comparative comfort of larger quarters  
after their long ride and short stay here  
in a small space.

This addition to the natural history col-  
lection of the Prince makes his menage-  
rie as nearly complete as it can be  
without some of the big game, which  
he expects to have later. It is the inten-  
tion of the Prince to gather all the  
beasts which he can find and try and  
make their homes at the beach as com-  
fortable as possible, so that if there is  
no zoological garden in the city, he will  
have one of his own for the entertain-  
ment of his friends.

## Transporte Sold Cheap.

At the Morse Iron Works, Fifty-sixth  
street, Brooklyn, the United States  
Government recently sold at auction  
the transports McPherson and Terry  
to the highest bidders. The McPherson  
was sold for \$18,700, to E. H. Parsons,  
of Baltimore, who is said to represent  
the Pennsylvania Railroad. Miles E.  
Barry, general manager of the Chicago  
& Muskegon Transportation Co., bought  
the Terry for \$19,600. She will be placed  
in service on Lake Michigan.  
Both boats went at an absurdly low

figure, especially the McPherson,  
which is said to have cost the Govern-  
ment \$200,000 at the outbreak of the  
Spanish war. She was formerly the  
trans-Atlantic liner Ogdan, is 410 feet  
over all, and was built in Belfast, Ire-  
land, in 1880. During the times of the  
transport service between New York  
and Porto Rico and Cuba the McPherson  
was considered one of the best boats  
on the run. She has only recently been  
brought North after being on the rocks  
off Cuba for several months. It is be-  
lieved that the Government has lost  
money in removing the McPherson from  
the reef and bringing her North to be  
sold for only \$18,700.

The Terry was formerly the Hartford,  
and ran on Long Island Sound. She is  
a twin-screw steel steamer, 228 feet in  
length and was built in Philadelphia in  
1892.

A BAD MAN  
FROM PORTO RICOFrancisco Lopez Caught While  
Seeking His Wife  
to Kill Her.

About two weeks ago one of the pris-  
oners confined at Honolulu jail escaped  
from the road gang and disappeared.  
A reward was offered by the sheriff's  
department but no trace of the man  
was heard until last Wednesday night  
when Officer Kelley at Keauau received  
word that a horse had been stolen at  
eleven miles.

Proceeding up the road the officer  
learned from a resident at 14 miles that  
his saddle had been stolen and on his  
arrival at Mountain View the officer got  
track of a Porto Rican who was riding  
a horse. He found the man and placed  
him under arrest and handcuffed him.  
A few minutes later the man made a  
dash for liberty and Officer Kelley fired  
a shot in the air without having any  
noticeable effect on the pace of the run-  
away.

Together with the interpreter of the  
Oahu Plantation Store Mr. Kelley made  
a search and the prisoner was found  
playing possum in a large box. When  
the interpreter called for a bucket of  
water to throw on the fellow he "came  
to." It was found then that one of his  
hands was free, he having worked it  
through the cuff. On searching him a  
murderous looking knife ground to a  
keen edge was taken from him. In-  
quiry among the Porto Ricans disclosed  
the fact that it was the escaped pris-  
oner. The man admitted his identity and  
stated that he had gone to Mountain  
View to find his wife whom he intended  
to kill. He was taken to Hilo and in  
the district court was given six months  
at hard labor on the charge of carrying  
concealed weapons. The charge of horse  
stealing will be investigated by the  
grand jury.—Hawaii Herald.

A CELESTIAL  
WEDDING BANQUETAh Sung Bids Adieu to Bachelor-  
hood With a Big  
Feast.

When Ah Sung, of Waikiki, a raiser of  
ducks, chickens and pigs, took a wife  
yesterday morning and made her a partner in the riches  
which come from innumerable flocks, broods,  
and litters with which his estate teems,  
he was moved to make much ado over  
the event. After the twin were united  
in marriage by the ordinary means  
known to the celestials, he sent broad-  
cast an invitation to those fortunate  
enough to be included in his calling list  
to partake of a wedding dinner with him.  
Ah Sung's Waikiki mansion is not large  
enough to permit of a banquet to be  
given within it, as his friends number  
several hundred, and as his newly wed-  
ded wife has no money for the presence  
of so many of the stronger sex, the hap-  
py groom was moved to gather his  
guests around a dozen or more circular  
tables in a down-town restaurant.

Amid much clatter of tongues and  
dishes, and the merry click-click of the  
two hundred chopsticks, Ah Sung cele-  
brated his adieu to bachelorhood and  
paid the penalty for becoming a celestial  
Benedick. Of course there was a plenty.  
The tongues of the hundred which wag-  
ged unceasingly over their bowls of rice,  
chicken and other tid-bits of Chinese  
cooking, were aided in the production of  
noise by the discharge of thousands of  
firecrackers and bombs.

The banquet hall in which Ah Sung en-  
tertained his friends is in the second  
story of a Smith-street building erected  
on the fire-swept Chinatown district,  
and from the many windows long poles  
strung of red firecrackers surmounted  
by bombs. The fusillades from these  
brought inquiring idlers to the scene, not  
the least of whom were several police-  
men. The guests were evidently much  
pleased with the noisy demonstration,  
and nodded approvingly as each string  
was set ablaze. Ah Sung returned to  
his Waikiki home and his waiting bride  
last evening jangled and jubilant over the  
success of the feast.

HOLD-UP ON  
VOLCANO ROAD

Last Monday night a Japanese driv-  
ing hack No. 65 met with an experi-  
ence that was quite new to him. He  
was driving slowly out the Volcano  
road, and when he reached a point  
about three miles from town, and just  
beyond where the Chinese hackman  
was killed a year ago, he was stopped  
by four men and his money demanded.

The Japanese plead poverty until one  
of the men pulled a large knife and  
threatened him with death if he did  
not disgorge. Then the driver became  
frightened and made a jump from the  
hack and darted into the cane and made  
his escape, leaving his horse and hack  
standing. The man made his way to a  
telephone and reported the matter to  
the police. Deputy Sheriff Overend and  
two officers proceeded at once to the  
place and found the hack, but the har-  
ness had been cut and the horse ran  
off. No trace of the men was found.

SEDITION  
OF SIXTOHe Says Filipinos  
Will Keep on  
Fighting.

Sixto Lopez, the Filipino representa-  
tive who came to Honolulu on the  
Sonoma, will leave tomorrow on the  
Gaelic. He goes first to Japan where  
he will remain a couple of weeks, then  
proceed to China, where after a visit of  
a few days he will take a steamer to  
Manila.

What he will do on his arrival in the  
Philippines, Lopez will not say, though  
he has a program mapped out, and one  
which it is strongly suspected might not  
meet altogether with the approval of  
the United States government.

"I have my program all mapped out  
when I get to the Philippines," said he  
to an Advertiser reporter yesterday.  
"What it will be I cannot tell you. You  
will learn the result, however, in a short  
time after I get there. No, I do not  
know whether I will see Aguinaldo or not."

"When I was in the States I sent a  
cable to Aguinaldo urging him to come  
to the United States, if he was permit-  
ted, but I received no reply. I can't tell  
whether he got the message or not. It  
would be a good thing if he was al-  
lowed to go to Washington. He is  
much misunderstood, I think, and if he  
was allowed to go to the States he could  
explain many things to the satisfaction  
of the American people, which they need  
to know."

"I have not been in communication  
with Aguinaldo since leaving Manila, as  
I was in America as a private citizen,  
and consequently could not keep up a  
correspondence with him. I have how-  
ever been receiving letters from promi-  
nent Filipinos, not those in the field,  
but citizens who are neutral, but who  
write that they still hope some day to  
attain independence."

"No, we cannot hope to defeat the  
American armies, but we can defend our  
country against the invaders. That is  
what we call the Americans and the  
Filipino will fight for his home to the  
last."

"I see what the papers say here. The  
people here no doubt are all annex-  
ationists; they want the trade from the  
Philippines, I suppose. In the United  
States the Filipinos have some friends.  
In Chicago and the East. Here they are  
all expansionists."

"We do not want a protectorate or to  
become a territory, all we want is our  
independence. What does the American  
know about our government? That is  
a question we should be left to decide.  
There is an old Spanish saying, some-  
thing like this 'A fool in his own home  
knows more than a wise stranger.' You  
believe in the wise stranger; then you  
must believe in the divine right of  
kings. For that is what America is  
surely coming to, if independence is  
denied the Filipino."

"You say we are not capable of self-  
government. Who is to decide that, you  
or the people who should be allowed to  
say what they want? The Filipinos as-  
sisted in the government when the  
Spaniards had control. They are able  
to govern themselves. What your peo-  
ple fought for, was 'no taxation with-  
out representation.' We do not intend  
to be governed without our consent."

"The capture of Aguinaldo will not  
affect the fight for liberty. Would the  
death of Washington have affected your  
American revolution? Aguinaldo, your  
papers said, was a great and good man,  
while he was assisting in the war  
against Spaniards. He was a born  
Washington, a hero and patriot. Then  
when he took up arms against the in-  
vaders, he became a bandit; he was  
treacherous and barbarous and not to  
be trusted. Has Aguinaldo changed or  
has it been the American people? Hos-  
tilities were not opened by the Filipinos  
as the American press has claimed. If  
perhaps one or two natives happened to  
go through the lines and were shot, that  
was no need for a general outbreak of  
hostilities. I believe the outbreak was  
a pure accident. As to the ulterior  
motives, if such existed, which induced  
the American soldiers to fire the first  
shot and shed the first blood, I will ex-  
press no opinion. But I am firmly con-  
vinced that if the commander of the  
American forces had adopted the policy  
pursued by the Philippine army, of sim-  
ply arresting those who ignorantly or  
unwittingly crossed the lines of the  
respective forces, the conflict would not  
have occurred."

"We have ten million people, and are  
five thousand miles away. A govern-  
ment by the United States is clearly im-  
practicable so far away, and we do not  
want a government of the United States  
under any circumstances. What we  
want is liberty, a government of our  
own, and the Filipinos will keep fighting  
until they get it."

Returning toward town the officers  
found the men hiding in the bushes  
about half a mile away from the scene  
of the hold-up. As they were being put  
under arrest one of them drew an ugly-  
looking knife and showed fight. He was  
promptly overpowered and with the  
others taken to jail and locked up.  
They were charged in the district court  
on Tuesday and their cases postponed  
until September 4th.—Hawaii Herald.

The Japanese immigrants who have  
been detained on Quarantine Island  
since their arrival from the Orient on  
recent steamers, were set at liberty on  
Saturday. There are a number who  
have been refused admittance to the  
Islands, and these are now under guard  
and being kept at the expense of the  
steamship companies in the Channel  
wharf shed, in rooms especially provid-  
ed.

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## Olaa Assessments.

THE 14TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or  
50c. per share was called to be due and  
payable June 20th, 1901; said assessment  
is now bearing interest at the rate of  
1% per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or  
50c. per share was called to be due and  
payable July 20th, 1901; said assess-  
ment is now bearing interest at the rate  
of 1 per cent per month.

THE 16TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% or  
50c. per share has been called to be due  
and payable August 20th, 1901.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of  
50c. per share, has been called, to be  
due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of  
50c. per share, has been called, to be  
due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/4% of  
50c. per share, has been called, to be  
due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assess-  
ments unpaid ten (10) days after the  
same are due at the rate of 1 per cent  
per month from the date on which such  
assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-  
able at the office of the B. F. Dillingham  
Company, Limited, Stangenwald Build-  
ing.  
ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.  
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

Rains on central Maui during the week  
have added much to comfort in travel-  
ing as well as proving quite refreshing  
to the growing cane. More rain is need-  
ed, however.—Maui News.

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